The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 4987. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Yesterday Afternoon by Ocean Telegraph.

Financial, Commercial and Marine Affairs.

No dispatches by Atlantic Cable were received last evening. A heavy storm was reported to be prevailing East, and the wires were not working beyond Portland, Maine. The subjoined telegrams came to hand yesterday afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 18—Noon.

Consols for money, 94 9-16.
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....73¾
Illinois Central Railway shares.....77½
Erie Railway shares.....44
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds.23

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Sept. 18—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862 are quoted at 76¾.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 18—2 P. M.

Consols have advanced ¼ since noon and are now quoted at 94 13-16.
United States Five Twenty Bonds 73¾.
Illinois Central Railway Shares, 77½.
Erie Railway Shares have advanced ¼, and are quoted at this hour at 44¼.
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds 23½.

Sale of Specie.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The steamship *Union*, which arrived at Southampton day before yesterday, brought $127,000 in Mexican dollars.

This specie was sold to-day at 4s. and 10⅝d. per ounce, a decline of ¼d. in price since last reported.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 18—Noon.

COTTON steady but rather more doing. The estimated sales to-day are 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands 9¼d., and Middling Orleans 9¾d.

BREADSTUFFS are steady. Wheat, 13s. 6d. ₱ cental for White California. Corn, 29s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Peas, 42s. 6d. ₱ 504 lbs. Barley, 5s. 1d. ₱ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 2s. 6d. ₱ 45 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 53s. for Middling American ₱ cwt. Beef, 147s. 6d. ₱ 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 70s. ₱ 200 lbs. for Prime City Mess. Lard, 50s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for American. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Middles.

PRODUCE—Rosin, 8s. ₱ cwt. for Common and 12s. for Medium American. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. ₱ cwt Petroleum, 10d. per gallon for Spirits and 1s. 5d. for Standard White. Clover Seed, 41s. ₱ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 18—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. Scotch Pig Iron, 63s. Calcutta Linseed, 66s. 6d. Whale Oil, £40 ₱ 252 gallons. Linseed Oil £39 ₱ ton. Sperm Oil, £115 ₱ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₱ ton, for feeding.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 18—2 P. M.

COTTON.—The Cotton market is very active and the sales to-day will reach 20,000 bales.

Middling Uplands.....9¼d.
Middling Orleans.....9¾d.

BREADSTUFFS are without change. Pork has advanced to 71s.; Cheese to 53s. 6d., and Tallow declined to 44s. 3d.

All other articles are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Sept. 18.—2 P. M.

Petroleum is quoted at 55½ francs for Standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Sept. 18—Noon.

The steamship *City of Boston*, Capt. LEITCH, from New-York, Sept. 7, arrived here this morning on her way to Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 18—Noon.

Dispatches received here from Oporto state that the bark *Valente*, which recently sailed from that port for New-York, has been lost at sea.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

London Life—The Ritual Commission—British Reform—Meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1867.

After my brief visit to the heart of England, I have returned to its head, busy and untiring brain of London, where, in the deadest of seasons, when all the work is suspended, that of writing and printing daily, weekly and monthly periodicals goes perpetually on. There is no holiday for the newspaper. Intelligence must be gathered and the inevitable leaders written. Hyde Park is a desert, Westminster is covering itself with cobwebs, the window-shutters are closed in Belgravia, the water lilies are blooming in solitary loneliness in the horticultural gardens—but every morning brings its *Times* and *Post*, and every evening its *Standard* and *Pall-Mall*. The life that expires in London revives in the Provinces, and the wonderful newspaper, which distinguishes this from all other centuries, binds the whole world together. From it I know this morning what was done yesterday in Washington and Constantinople. I know the prices of petroleum in New-York, and of tallow in St. Petersburgh.

Actors and musicians, men of science and politicians, are all starring in the Provinces. There are only four theatres on the fashionable London lists now open, and one of these, the Strand, is occupied temporarily by Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL. Mr. PAUL does the "Emperor Napoleon" and "Faust" in five minutes. The lady sneezes to music, and gives an imitation of SIMS REEVES which many think better than the original. But the fashionable theatres form but a small portion of the amusements of London. There are eight or ten unfashionable theatres, some of which the polite world never hears of, in full blast, to say nothing of Cremorne, Highbury Barn, and the promenade concerts. Those who stay in town must be amused, and allowing that 300,000 have gone into the country and to the seaside, there still remains 2,800,000 people in the great metropolis.

The Ritual Commission has made its first report—a very mild one, against the vestments. They examined a number of witnesses, who all agreed that these vestments, however important as symbols of doctrine, were not essential. Then, if not essential, why not abandon them, they ask, when so many are opposed to them? The answer of the Ritualists is: "Those vestments and ceremonies are certainly not essential; no more is the flag essential to the soldier, but the soldier will die for his flag, notwithstanding." But the Commission has not touched, and dare not touch the real heart of the controversy, which is doctrine, for on that the whole Church of England, Bishops, Clergy and Laity, are divided into two camps; and this difference cannot be reconciled. The Ritualists in heart, as well as the Ritualists in practice, believe in the doctrine of the Real Presence; the Anti-Ritualists deny it. The Ritualists believe that they have priests, altars and a sacrifice; the Anti-Ritualists believe only in ministers, tables and a commemorative ceremony. One party declares that the Church of England is and ever has been Catholic, holding the same faith with the Eastern and Western Churches—at one in all essential points with the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Pope of Rome. The other party violently contend that England is Protestant, and holds neither with Rome nor Constantinople; but is allied, rather, if anywhere, to CALVIN and LUTHER. It is the battle of Protestantism and Popery, being fought out in the heart of the Church of England. The Ritualist party, it must be allowed, is the soul of the recent revival in the Church of England. It has faith, energy, devotion. It is the party of progress. Opposition merely diminishes the zeal or hinders the success of a religious movement. To pass a law against vestments, lights, incense, &c., without any declaration respecting doctrines, would be as absurd and useless as the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of Earl RUSSELL; and England will never again allow her religious faith to be made by act of Parliament. The end of the contest will be religious liberty for England and for Ireland. The Irish Establishment will go first and soon. It cannot outlast the next Parliament. The glaring injustice of maintaining a national Church for one-fifth of the population of a country cannot be defended. And when the English Church is split into two opposing factions, fighting each other on irreconcilable points of doctrine, the dissenters and indifferentists will be in the majority, and a State Church, which the State can no longer control, will, with the consent of all parties, be finally abandoned. A house divided against itself cannot stand. The Ritualists are quite ready for this conclusion, but they have no idea, so long as the Establishment exists, of surrendering their rights. For years to come, England will be largely occupied with this controversy, which widens and deepens day by day, and which, with all the evils of such a contest, seems to me better than the dull formalism of the last generation.

Mr. BRALES, President of the Reform League, and Mr. EARNEST JONES, radical lecturer and candidate for Parliament, have been on a political mission to Dublin. Their mission is to bring about the union of English and Irish Radicals. Join us in carrying out the Reform programme, said Mr. BRALES, and you shall do as you like afterward. The O'DONOGHUE presided at a meeting at the Rotunda, and did all he could in favor of this union. Mr. BRALES told the Irishmen that he had defeated the British Government in London, and that if it had not surrendered Hyde Park to him the streets of the metropolis would have "rolled in blood from one end to the other." Even Mr. BRALES never before made so absurd a declaration, but he probably believes that he saved the country from revolution. The O'DONOGHUE said that the political prisoners were enshrined in the hearts of Irishmen, and that Mr. BRIGHT and the English reformers were pledged to their speedy release. But the Irish distrust all Englishmen and all unions with Englishmen. They care very little for Parliamentary reform. Why amend what they detest? The one thing they want is independence. However Parliament may be constituted, the English are in a majority, and Mr. BRIGHT and the Radicals are opposed to the representation of minorities. What have English Liberals ever done for Ireland?

Mr. EARNEST JONES gave a lecture at the Rotunda on "Political liberty, and why it is needed." It was as agrarian as any Fenian could desire. The 71,000,000 acres of land in the United Kingdom, he said, were held by 30,000 owners. Of this 26,000,000 were untouched by plow or spade. The Duke of Cleveland could ride 23 miles through his estate; the Duke of Devonshire had 96,000 acres in one county; the Duke of Richmond possessed 340,000 acres, and the Marquis of Breadalbane might ride a hundred miles in a straight line through his property from his own house door. Thirty thousand men could say to thirty millions: "Here you shall walk, and here you shall not; here you shall build, and there you shall not." The late Marchioness of Stafford took from her tenants 794,000 acres of land and turned their farms into deer forests and sheep-walks. But the new Parliament, of which he hoped to be a member, would change all this.

If one man is to own the land which another tills—if there are to be landlords, what matter whether they are many or few? The fewer the better. The more land a man has, the less rent will he require per acre to make up his income. The hardest landlords in the world are small proprietors. A great nobleman, who owns a whole county, or whose estate extends a hundred miles, can be easy and generous with his tenants. I see no benefit in any division of land, unless the people can own the land they cultivate. Unless Mr. JONES and his new Parliament can bring that about, they may as well let things rest as they are.

There is a project for the Government to buy all the great estates in Ireland, and sell the land in small parcels to those who are now tenants. It may be a good speculation, and if the Irish would take that in lieu of independence, it would be a good bargain. But the English do not want to buy the land. An English farmer had rather pay rent than sink his small capital in such a purchase. He can do better in buying stock, manure and labor. If he bought land, he would be obliged to borrow money on mortgage to farm it, and he may as well pay rent as interest. It is as broad as it is long; and land, as a rule, is the poorest property one can have as a business investment. A man with a few thousand dollars can rent just such a farm as he wants, and keep it as long as he likes, constantly turning over and increasing his capital. The price of the land is worth more to him as working capital than the rent. He had better even have his money at interest. The Irish, however, have a passionate attachment to the soil. They wish to own the land, or to have such a law of tenant right as will secure them perpetual possession.

How the Marquis of Breadalbane or the Duke of Richmond came by all their square leagues of territory I have no idea. It is probable that they have no more right to it than I have, but as all rights of property in England and Ireland are equally doubtful, they must stand or fall together. Ireland has been confiscated three times over, and all rights of property are derived from such confiscations. In England immense estates were, at a former period, the property of the Church; larger portions of the soil were taken possession of by right of conquest. But, if the land must be held by proprietors who rent it to its cultivators, the question of who shall hold it, or by what titles it shall be held, is a matter of very little consequence. But the mixing up of agrarian questions in the political contests in England, as is done by Mr. BRIGHT and his disciples, may be a very serious matter. Mr. JONES has been imprisoned two years for preaching chartism. If he proposes to preach the same doctrines in Parliament I have not the least objection; but I doubt very much if the property-owners of Great Britain will be as tolerant.

In England we are to have a great Reform Banquet at the Crystal Palace, on the 30th of September, to celebrate the triumph of the bill. The Committee has invited Earl RUSSELL, Mr. GLADSTONE and Gen. GARIBALDI to attend. Earl RUSSELL brutally refuses. He is not inclined to celebrate what Earl DERBY called "a leap in the dark." Why should he celebrate his own discomfiture and the Tory triumph? Mr. GLADSTONE is not so frank as Earl RUSSELL. He is gloomy and mysterious, but he will not celebrate. It was stupid to ask them. The Committee should have invited Earl DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI. They brought in the Reform Bill and carried it, and they, if anybody, should have the glory. Mr. DISRAELI is to have his share in a public dinner tendered to him at Edinburgh.

The Trades Union Commission, which brought out such startling revelations at Sheffield, has commenced its investigations at Manchester. The troubles have been principally with the building trades. The bricklayers struck against machinery, and destroyed bricks and machines. They trampled down whole yards of newly-moulded bricks, and threw mullies into the clay so that it could not be handled. They would not allow bricks of any kind to be brought from a distance. The bricklayers also made mischief, and so interfered with the free course of trade as to raise the rents of the whole district. At the same time that these revelations are being made at Manchester, the Staveley colliers have held a meeting to celebrate their successful strike against the trades unions. They have struck for free trade in labor—the right of every man to take his labor to market, and sell it for the price that suits him. It is settled that men may combine to raise their wages, but they must not attempt to force others to join them. The unionists, however, do not agree to this doctrine. It is a struggle—a warfare, they say, between labor and capital, and the minority of workingmen should be forced to take part with the majority. Free trade is very well when it gives us cheap beef, but it is very bad when it gives us low wages. So they is but one thing to do. England must frankly abandon free trade, and go back to protection, extending it to all interests, or free trade must be carried out in its integrity. When the Commission has made its report the battle has to be fought out in the House of Commons, where the supporters of labor will, and are likely to be, in an overwhelming majority.

The Paris Exhibition is doing a great work for England. The correspondence contains columns after columns of comparisons between English and Continental work, which may be mortifying, but instead will be useful. Thousands of Englishmen of all classes go over and make their own observations. They compare Paris with English towns, and the French people with the English, certainly, not to the advantage of the latter. Of the appearance and conduct of the French people at the Imperial fête of the 15th of August, the correspondent of a Birmingham paper writes:

"London is larger than Paris, but the population there never pour out into the streets with the unanimity shown by the French; they could not, indeed, for the roadways would not hold them, unless they stood on one another's shoulders. But although the great avenues of the city were crowded on the south, east and west, although it was the Emperor's fête to me, to the end of the people I saw looked from the housetops near the Place de Troyes, the summit of the Trocadero Arches, or the top of the Arc de Triomphe, yet, marvelous for an Englishman to behold! there was not visible a single rough in all that countless assembly. Such an orderly crowd I have never seen, even when among seven-score bobbies in the crystal Palace on a Saturday afternoon. Not a shout was uttered, not a coarse ejaculated, without an simple apology from the unwitting offender. O British rough! will nobody organize excursions for you? It would pay the wearers of decent head coverings in England to run round to give you a fortnight of real French politeness, by sending you to those delightful places, where a million people can assemble without a policeman to be seen. The very attempt to teach the whole community of Birmingham a great deal that might turn out to be useful and valuable."

I have under my eye at this moment a curious illustration of these observations. I bought at a stationer's a pretty collection of engraved views of the public buildings, &c., of Birmingham, which folds into an elegant pictorial envelope, and is called the Birmingham Rose. And where do you think this pretty illustration of Birmingham was engraved and printed? At Hamburg, Germany!

The British Association for the Advancement of Science meets this week at bonnie Dundee. The Earl of Buccleugh has taken the post of President, and in his opening address he paid a suitable tribute to the memory of the late Prof. FARADAY, who was, some one said, the greatest discovery of Sir HUMPHREY DAVY; but DAVY was himself the discovery of a greater man, in my opinion, than either of them—Count RUMFORD. DAVY, the son of a poor Cornwall fisherman, was an apothecary's apprentice, and was selected by Count RUMFORD as the first Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In like manner FARADAY, the son of a smith, and apprenticed to a bookbinder, was appointed by DAVY assistant in his laboratory, and in time succeeded him as Professor. In addition to his salary he enjoyed a royal pension, and had a residence in the Hampton Court Palace. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, and in France would have been made a Senator.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER drew a good house at the Geographical Section, and discussed the Abyssinian Expedition, the position of Egypt, and the encroachments of Russia on the borders of India. This expedition for the rescue of the English prisoners, after a delay of four years, has cost in the first preparations two millions of pounds sterling. The Government is now waiting to see if the telegram from Constantinople, stating the release of the prisoners, will be confirmed. Of this there is no probability, and several millions more will be spent, when the Emperor THEODORE will either stop the whole by releasing the prisoners, or by killing them make it useless. The expedition will be a troublesome business, and I can easily believe that Mr. DISRAELI's hair is turning white from reading the letters published every day in the *Times* on the obstacles which must impede the progress of British troops in tropical Africa. There is a coast fever which no troops can survive. They will be drowned in the wet season and die of thirst in the dry. The Guinea worm attacks and destroys whole regiments, unless they drink plenty of rum with their water. The tsetse fly will kill every beast but a rhinoceros. Elephants will be needed to break paths in the jungle, and camels for beasts of burden. Bullocks must be used instead of horses for the baggage trains and artillery; but they will all be eaten, for on arriving in the high and healthy country the appetite becomes so great that each soldier will need four pounds of beef at a meal. Every soldier must have an India-rubber water bottle and a pocket filter. The wells are sure to be poisoned. Mountain howitzers on dromedaries will be the best artillery. As two out of three will be sick, there must be a large provision of cotton hammocks slung on poles, to carry them. Foreigners being dreaded and detested in Abyssinia as much, perhaps, as in Mexico, the whole population may be expected to unite against the invaders.

Sir SAMUEL advises the British Government to secure a route to India by the Euphrates. Located in Egypt is becoming French, and may at any time be closed to England. The reception of the Anglo-Russian naval expeditions in Russia is creating some uneasiness. The report that several American iron-clads and 200,000 stands of breech-loaders have been engaged by Russia confirms the opinion that next year will see a divided Eastern movement by that Power. Canada and Australia, Sir SAMUEL thinks, are destined to an early independence, from their geographical position; but it is evident that he does not know so much of the sources of the St. Lawrence as those of the Nile.

The opinion seems to gain that there will be war in Europe next Summer. There is no business, and plenty of loose money. The Bank of England does not go below two per cent, but at that price money is not in demand. Every word uttered by the Emperor is scanned with a feverish curiosity. The ranks of the army are full. Immense quantities of oats are going from the north of Europe to France. As fast as a regiment is raised in the vale of the Chassepot rifle it is moved toward the Rhine frontier. Sixty thousand men are massed near Luxemburg. The new cannon, which fires twenty balls a minute and shows down a mean a mile off, is exciting a great attention. It has exploded, it is true, nothing can stand before it. Then, rifled ballets are being organized and night signals arranged, so that if the French cannot shoot their opponents, they can attack them with the bayonet under cover of darkness.

At this moment, when the science of the world is preparing for war, and business is suspended to see the fighting, there is a puny little Public Congress in Geneva. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON is one of the number, and has thereby missed a ghorification prepared for him in Scotland, where he was to be honorarioted on the results of a tour which he is supposed by some persons to have largely knocked about and promoted. Gen. GARIBALDI also belongs to the Peace Congress.

There is another Rival Congress at Lausanne, an International Workingmen's Congress, made up of Englishmen, Germans, Belgians, Italian refugees, men with the "annihilation from the dentition of capital." It is a small Babel, inquiring as many Vice Presidents as languages, and, as all want to talk, few can understand, and no one has anything to propose of practical value. Any, make little progress.

The correspondents of English papers give melancholy accounts of dull business in commerce and manufactures in America, but the remedy for this is so easy, as pointed out in a former letter, that it is only necessary to call an extra session of Congress and adopt it. You have only to remove all restrictions upon free trade. Repeal all duties upon imports, and every ship-yard would be alive with workers, every factory in full operation, and the whole country prosperous and happy. But the trouble is that nobody in America knows anything about political economy. Under the actual tariff it is said that American manufacturers are undersold by those of England and Germany—and free trade would bring all right again. It happens, however, that England, with free trade, is scarcely building any ships, and that she is in serious danger from Continental competition. *How* is this puzzle to be disposed of? With free trade half the laboring population in England lives upon wages just above the point of starvation, with no resource in sickness or old age but the workhouse, and Ireland is in a state of chronic poverty and discontent. With free trade there is a perpetual war between capital and labor, and the enormous burden of pauperism is increasing. Americans may be ignorant of political economy, but I cannot see that the English are over-burdened with wisdom, or that the practical results of their system are of a very enticing character. The workingmen of England believe in protection, and the English colonies practice it, to the great annoyance of the theorists at home.

After all, free trade is a proved impossibility. Parliament is constantly interfering with what, according to our philosophers, should regulate itself. The Poor Law system in itself a protective measure. So are all the laws limiting the hours and ages, and regulating the conditions of labor. We have acts of Parliament forbidding the employment of women in coal pits, where, a few years ago, they worked naked like brute beasts; acts prohibiting the employment in factories of children of twelve years; and during the last session laws have been passed for the protection of children in the numerous trades and in the agricultural gangs which would disgrace Dahomey. There is need of abundance more of such interference. In the black country, north of Birmingham, there is a large population engaged in making nails by hand labor—especially horse-shoe nails. On an average three children are employed in this work for each hundred weather it is all. Abortion there is one female attachment. Even the strongest minded of the advocates of women's rights have not claimed for women the trade of a blacksmith, but here little girls from seven to nine years old are put to work, and kept at work as long as they can stand, hammering at the anvil, roasting by the forge, blacked with soot, nearly nearing as hopeless a play-ground, but employed from morning to night in making horse shoe nails for a bare subsistence. Absolute free trade sets women and children to work at forge and mine and reduces wages to the lowest possible standard, and that is the system against which humanity protests, and with which Parliament, in spite of theories, finds it necessary to interfere. Free trade, as applied to England, is the most delusive of theories. The most abhorrent cruelty, the most disgusting vice and the most heart-breaking misery that can be seen in any country calling itself civilized and Christian. There is too much freedom of all kinds in England, and especially a great deal too much free trade.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE

The Emperor's Epoisse—The New Opera House—The Romaye Jacob and his Miraculous Cures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1867.

Does the Emperor stumble upon his strange dramatic effects, or are they brought out with malice aforethought? He has given Paris a dull exemption this week—everybody is looking for the "black spots"—the "*points noirs*" of the 15th Speech. The optimists found them only in His Majesty's speech; the pessimists found them everywhere, even in the moon. The Bourse wished for one day of it was an observatory, and had the great telescope of M. Leverrier; but they evidently saw enough without its aid, for the funds went down.

After the "black spots" came the "reverses" of the Amiens speech, and the people are as bewildered about these as about the others, for has not M. Rouher assured the Chambers, in his energetic oratory, that the Government has made no mistakes, and has nothing to regret? And are reverses all at once a pleasure, not to be regretted? The fact is, the oratory of Monsieurs THIERS and JULES FAVRE, while leaving the Prime Minister cold and unconvinced, appear to have convinced the Minister's Chief, and thus it is that we hear of "black spots" in the political situation, and of "reverses" to the Imperial policy. M. ROUHER must change his tone, if he wishes to preserve the dispasion of State oratory.

Certain malicious persons well acquainted with American politics have had the effrontery to compare His Majesty's late electioneering tour to a certain electioneering tour made a year ago by another chief of State.

Hereafter the "*points noirs*" of NAPOLEON III. are to pass into history as a classical expression. Since the death of TALLEYRAND there is nobody but him to find that sort of thing. So we may say now that the Universal Exhibition is having also its "*points noirs*," for the receipts are falling—falling from 60,000 a fortnight ago to 40,000, and one day we remarked even as low a figure as 27,000. But the most singular part of the story is that the receipts connected to diminish the day the chafer of the restaurants were removed, for a moment; the Whole Exhibition is covered with hawkers, which breaks in on the mortifying conclusion, that ten or twenty thousand people a day went into the Exhibition for their stomach's sake. Future builders of World's Exhibitions will please take a note of this.

So, too, M. Garnier has his *point noir* about the new Grand Opera. Is the New Palace an event, or only an episode in the Architectural History of Paris? Mix in with the crowds that collect every day in front of it, and you will hear as many different opinions as there are columns to the building. Paris aspired to lead the world in architecture, but its architects, in order not to be convicted of a mistake, naturally fall into the habit of thinking as the world does, and they know to be correct when they hear from all sides a cacophony of abuse which is growing terribly monotonous from frequent repetition. Young GARNIER, the architect of the new Opera House, has had the courage to defy the world, and has given us a building which is something else. I venture that, in the days of the Louis Philippe, when the new Institute and Bourse were built, people ran to see the new buildings, and believe most people are of the same mind. Either most good things fail or very well. But it is so large that it is only fashionable to criticise, and then I should say that all the politicians concern the Exhibition. Either one or another is the chief point of interference now directed to Europe. It is not so large as the Louvre or the Palace of Versailles, but still distinctive of immense wood much greater. It covers, nevertheless, 11,000 square yards of ground, and will cost eight millions of dollars! Think of the cost in coin, in patience, in pluck, in gilt, and of such people as we are to think of the future! I have no need to tell you that it is a Government edifice. The situation which fits so nicely in the previous scenes and richly decorated for the last scene, will require yet two years to finish. Then—

You will see in the Journal des Débats that Jacob, the man about a Louvre who performs miracles on the healing of the sick, "has thirty days to live," proceeds to what is say of such a statement with simplicity. Where was the part of the Master of Means in arresting the last day in Judea for stopping the sun, in our Saviour himself for stirring the blood in the sick, if this poor ignorant Semite can give to the sick the power to live thirty days? Man has a necessity for the supernatural, and the mysterious; he has an philosophy or science expresses new miracles continue may be imposed upon him—with the same facility as the first. But that skeptical Paris should be the field of operations of this miracle performer—Paris, that unveiled the DAVENPORT and [illegible] [illegible]—it was reserved for [illegible]

The Romaye Jacob, receives several hundred visits a day; and as he only "has" thirty days to live, he has engaged a regiment, he was engaged to dispatch his business rapidly. So they were crammed in platoons of twenty, and the Romaye, ordering that no one should DOIA OF speak to him, passed in front of each, saying: "You, Sir, you have paralysis; throw down your crutches and walk! Walk, I tell you! And the man often walked. "You, Madam, you are blind. Look at me! Look at me, I say!" and the astonished woman often thought she did see. "You, Sir, you have rheumatism. Throw away your cane, and get yourself out!" And so on to the end. There was no inquisition, no pronouncing of cabalistic phrases, no movement of the hands. Jacob does not pretend to say knowledge, either of disease or of magnetism, or of spiritualism. For 30 years, he says, he has observed that his patients often continue to cure paralysis and other forms of grave disease. He does not know how it is done. He supposes himself to possess some sort of power stronger than other men. He does not seek applause; on the contrary, he avoids the ovations he would certainly receive from the Bohemians who gather daily to see him in the Rue de la Roquette. He received no remuneration from any one, and has given insensibly and without forethought into his present colossal reputation. He plays the trombone—he is in the band—every morning in his regiment, and only comes to Paris late in the afternoon, after giving a sitting of consultations at Versailles. He is, no doubt, bewildered at his success, for the journals contain columns daily about him. Titled and other persons of high social standing, certify in the journals to miraculous cures performed on themselves.

Now, when we reflect that in most of what is called incurable diseases there is an absolute destruction of matter or of power, which nothing can restore but the hand that first created it, one is struck with amazement—not at the proclamations of JACOB, who is an ignorant man—but at the credulity of men who sign themselves count and marquis, and of scores of others possessed of the same advantages of enlightenment. For example, it is hardly to be wondered at that one-fourth of mankind should have run crazy after a system of medicine based on the principle absurdity that "the smaller the dose the greater the effect," and that "like cures like," because the public cannot be expected to know the intimate character of disease well enough to know what is dangerous and what is not, because they do not, therefore, know that ninety out of every hundred cases of disease to which physicians are called would get well if left to themselves, and that this one system of medicine appears to cure as many as another. But it is more strange that honest men, when told that the system in question is departed from in 950 cases, should continue to help impose upon their fellow-beings a deception so criminal that, if it existed in any other of the affairs of life, they would draw back from it with a shudder.

The Romaye JACOB, however, does not even use medicines in the most infinitesimal of doses; he dismisses all ministerial means; his presence for half a minute suffices to cure paralyze depending on softening of the brain, cataract of the eye, tubercle of the lungs, or perforation of the drums of the ear! People are hurried in to him on litters by the dozen, in every shape and condition of human deformity and human misery, and each in the confidence in his power that all go in with confidence, and a few come out apparently cured. And how is this done? A certain number of persons are bedridden from habit, and need some energetic individual, like JACOB, to tell them to get up and walk. They make the trial and succeed. A still less number bring with them around his head as he issues from the sanctum of JACOB is enough to poison a whole community with the absurd superstition.

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MALALOFF.

MEXICO.

The Execution of Gen. O'Horan—Prolongation of a Press Law—News from the Interior—Prospects of Annexation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1867.

The "Republican" interests of Mexico have received another impetus, lent them by the force of human blood, shed "by order," and after "due process of law," even though the law strictly and emphatically forbids capital punishment. I informed you of the capture of Gen. O'HORAN, some weeks since, and that a trial (so called) by court martial had been accorded him. This was concluded last Sunday, the prisoner being declared guilty of most unheard-of crimes, of treason, felony, &c., which were all proven to the complete satisfaction of the ignorant, illiterate and vengeful Board, composed of Indian Captains, before whom O'HORAN was tried, and by whom he was unanimously condemned to be shot within twenty-four hours.

Every effort was made by many distinguished persons to secure commutation of the sentence, but without avail. On the 21st inst., at 6 A. M., he was taken to the Plazuela de Mexicaleo, guarded by a battalion of the *Supremos Poderes*. Reaching the place, he stepped lightly from the carriage, and accompanied by two priests, walked briskly to the spot designated to him, there to undergo the dread penalty. He stood a few feet from a high wall, surrounded on three sides by troops, with thousands of spectators filling the streets and covering the roofs of the houses, which were black with human beings. He was as calm and self-possessed as if at a review, placing his hand upon his left breast, and requesting the soldiers to aim at the heart. Then, gracefully bowing to all, he drew from his pocket a white handkerchief, folding it across his knee, and taking a last look upon the scene before him, casting it the cloud-obscured sun as it was just rising over the snow-crowned peak of Popocatepetl, seemingly bidding it and the world adieu, he raised the handkerchief to his eyes, tying it over them, and gave the word to fire. A moment's delay occurred, when he raged the man to fire, exclaiming, "*Viva la Independencia!*" "*Viva Mexico!*" He expected to be shot in the breast, but after the pieces had been leveled upon him, he was directed to turn, but not obeying, an officer stepped forward and forced him, to turn his back to the executioners. The next instant the report of the rifles was heard, and the brave Gen. O'HORAN, the friend of the foreigner, the hero of Puebla, was standing in the agonies of death. After he fell, he was shot four times in succession, and his breast literally torn into shreds. The fourth shot was fired at an interval of fifteen minutes after the first. It was a horrible, horrible sight, but one fearfully enjoyed by Mexicans.

During the night of the 20th O'HORAN was visited by Padre Ignacio, to whom he confessed, and also one for public view, where I remained some time. The subsequent days were occupied in the services which he performed the country during the Wars of Revolution, the American war, and the early part of the intervention, and expressing how he became interested in the Imperial cause, of which, with regret, he was a victim. He was not a soldier, and therefore, &c., &c., &c.

The execution and the circumstances attending it have created a profound sensation throughout the country, and will, no doubt, have a most salutary effect. Think of the cost in men, in patience, in pluck, in gilt, and of such people as we are to think of the future! I have no need to tell you that it is a Government edifice. The situation which fits so nicely in the previous scenes and richly decorated for the last scene, will require yet two years to finish. Then—

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THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Recent Trial of Burglar-Proof Safes and Its Results.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 25, 1867.

When our brilliant friend the Marquis de Lagrange, applicant—namely, the well-known burglar, applicant—and—and continued doing so for 63 minutes, using common burglars' appliances, and no other, to force open the doors of Chatswood's block, and then to open the safes therein. Now begins the amusing part of the business, to the outsider at least. Chatswood had retorted to solid metal in the construction of his safes, and had boasted that no burglar could open them in less than an hour. Now, the doors of the safes were opened in 63 minutes, and the contents were at the mercy of the burglars. Chatswood's block was not extracted from Hexamy's safe until four hours and fifteen minutes had been spended in the effort, during which time the burglars had been engaged in drilling holes in the safe, and in using other implements. Some of the burglar proofs were found to be quite useless, and they were not used by Mr. Hexamy, but they were not thrown away, for they will be sent to the Exposition Universelle, to be exhibited in the gallery devoted to burglar proofs. Mr. Chatswood's men worked at Hexamy's safe until nightfall, and returned on the following morning. I need not point out the advantage of this exercise. It is sufficient that Chatswood's block was not extracted from Hexamy's safe until four hours and fifteen minutes had been spended in the effort, during which time a clear night is obtained for burglary. Had the American jurors instead of Mr. Chatswood been employed by Mr. Hexamy, the result would have been very different. Would any burglar be permitted to do such a thing? Had he a right to do—perhaps not exposed—but most assuredly understood—to all intents and purposes—to prevent the cessation of hostilities, there would have been an end to all future trouble. The obvious fact that Chatswood's safe was opened, and Hexamy's safe was not, would have thrown all slander to the ground, and Chatswood would have been triumphant. But Hexamy is the better for the trial. Chatswood's men actually worked at Hexamy's safe until eighteen minutes to one o'clock, and then desisted, not because they were tired, but because they had to go to dinner. Let me mention the absence of Chatswood's men from the safe, for it shows the burglars' skill. Hexamy, I know, would have preferred that the safe was opened, and indeed this was one of the objections to Mr. Hexamy's plan, but objections were raised, and the exercise was not extended to the second challenge to Mr. Hexamy, but having the safe opened, and indeed this was one of the conditions of his second challenge to Mr. Hexamy's safe. Chatswood's men

police Land and Building Association," which was well attended. The speeches showed clearly the principal advantages to be derived, among which are —first, that the Society winds up in 10 years; second, the appropriation may be made for the Society; third, that the repayments on appropriations are governed by a legal rate of interest. Several members were enrolled, and adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening in the same place.

A SCENE AT POLICE TRIALS.—During the Police trials yesterday a policeman named ANDREW RAE, from the Fifteenth Precinct, was charged with accompanying a prostitute to the yard of the building No. 21 West Thirteenth-street. While the complainant was giving his evidence, RAE became greatly excited, and declaring that the complainant was an infamous wretch struck him a violent blow. Commissioner ACTON immediately ordered RAE to be locked up on a charge of assault and battery. The case was then proceeded with, the evidence being as usual contradictory, and the decision reserved.

BASE-BALL MATCH OF CUSTOM-HOUSE INSPECTORS.—The Custom-house Night Inspectors of the First and Second Watch will play a home and home match on the 10th of October at the Champion Grounds, Hoboken, for a stake of ten kegs of lager and a free lunch. Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Surveyor of the Port, will attend with his deputies and distribute the prizes.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At a late hour on Tuesday night, NETTIE BAKER, living in a house of ill repute, at No. 94 West Twenty-seventh-street, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing laudanum. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she is in a fair way of recovery.

HOMICIDE.—About a week ago a boy named PETER WELCH was stabbed by another boy during a quarrel in the Third Ward. Young WELCH lingered at the New-York Hospital until yesterday, when death ensued. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest to-day.

LECTURE BY DR. WELLS.—Dr. SPENCER WELLS, an eminent English physician, has been invited to lecture on Friday next, at 11 A. M., in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
45	Duncan et al. vs. St. John.	95	Caldwell, Jr., et al. vs. Hadfield.
125	Fearne et al. vs. Canmas.	97	Shaw vs. Haynes et al.
61	Faron vs. Howard, &c.	98	Salsbeck vs. Santon et al.
81	Cowen vs. Samuels.	99	Broadhead vs. Bright.
62	Lehman vs. Funke & Lyons Sew. Machine Company.	101	Bright vs. Bright.
88	The People ex rel McClelland vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	103	Bright vs. Bright.
89	Mould vs. Mould.	104	Dubonnesat vs. Noack
91	Marcon vs. Barm.	107	Hart vs. Harriet.
94	Rose et al. vs. McBrair, Jr., et al.	110	Dickerson vs. Dickerson.
		116	Albatson vs. Whitlock.
		126	Powers vs. Tolton.

Call No. 121—Powers vs. Scheidneacht.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
33	Miller vs. Hyatt, Jr.	169	Schroeder vs. Babbitt.
155	Van Raiste vs. Hiller.	170	Thompson vs. Rutherford.
67	Bleecker vs. Berenger.	171	Goldham vs. Haffner.
85	Burger vs. Townsend.	172	Wechsler vs. Hafner.
137	Kupper vs. Shepherd.	173	Hopfen vs. Meyers.
134	Diehl vs. Lange.	174	Fisher vs. Richards.
8	Wilson vs. Wolfe.	175	Wood vs. Cleland.
14	McDermott vs. Cusick.	176	Miley vs. Nelson.
166	Devine vs. Nosser.	178	Jansen vs. Jewett.
161	Bluxome vs. Hertz.		
168	Miller vs. Smith.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Edgerton vs. *Bassford.*—This case came up again yesterday respecting questions which the defendant objects to answer upon his examination. All his Two-third Act papers having disappeared from record, Judge CLERKE decided that the defendant must answer the several questions put to him relating to the alleged fraud in procuring his discharge before Judge Russell. The other questions were overruled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE RIGHT OF ARREST.

Muller vs. *Belmont.*—This was a motion to discharge an order of arrest on the original papers presented to the Court where through utter poverty the prisoner had been compelled to apply to the Court for the appointment of counsel to defend him. The following opinion delivered by Justice MCCUNN fully explains the case:

MCCUNN, J.—This is a motion to set aside an order of arrest. The motion is based upon the following grounds:

First.—That the complaint and affidavits upon which the order was granted did not in themselves constitute a cause of action.

Second.—That there is no allegation in the papers showing that the defendant is about to leave the jurisdiction of the County.

On a careful examination of the papers I think that both grounds are well taken.

It would seem from the affidavit in the case that a petty squabble occurred between the plaintiff and defendant (both being poor men) in reference to some small transaction between them, and that the words complained of as "a thief" were used in reference to that transaction and not in a criminal sense, and that according to the cases (Lane & Wells, 7, Wend, 115, Quin vs. O'Gara, 12, N. D. Smith, 778,) the words are not actionable when spoken in that sense. Moreover, there is no special damage alleged in the complaint.

As to the second point, the rule in this Court is that a party must allege that the defendant is about to depart the jurisdiction of this Court before the Court grants the order to imprison, for the presumption is that the party is present and intending to stay within the Court's jurisdiction, and it is only when that allegation is clearly made, that a Court will exercise its authority in preventing that departure by order. For th se reasons the order must be set aside.

Mr. H. Cornell, for plaintiff. Stout & Johnes, for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 18.

By Judge McCunn.

Eliza Barrett vs. Jos. F. Ellery; motion granted. F. eeman P. Woodbury vs. Robert Adams; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

Chas. A. Fairchild *vs.* Jno. H. Valentine; case decided; see opinion with Clerk at Chambers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday at the Court of General Sessions seven cases were tried. Four prisoners were sentence, one remanded until Friday and two discharged.

DID HE STEAL THE MONEY?

JAMES FRAME, upon being arraigned under a charge of stealing about $1,300 in United States notes from the safe of his employer, Mr. George Farmer, a produce-dealer at West Washington Market, denied his guilt, and demanded a trial by jury. The facts of the case, as they appeared by the evidence, were that on the night of the 29th of August last the accused, who slept in his employer's office, was seen doing at work at the lock of the safe, and the next morning, the salamander was found open and the loss of the money discovered. When Mr. Farmer went to his place of business early on the same morning he met the prisoner there, and the latter upon being asked to explain some suspicious circumstances that pointed against him, threatened to kill his employer if he "did anything" in the matter. Later in the day Frame was arrested and taken to the Station-house, where, in answer to a question by the sergeant, he replied that all the money then in his possession was a fifty cent currency note, the remainder having been producing it from his pocket. Upon searching him, however, $420 were found in his vest pocket. The money was in two rolls of $270 and $150 respectively, and the former was identified by Mr. Farmer as one placed in the safe by him on the previous evening. The prisoner endeavored to explain the possession of the money by producing his brother-in-law upon the stand, who testified that he loaned the money in question to Frame, on the day preceding the theft. The jury believed the prisoner to be guilty, and found accordingly. The Recorder sentenced Frame to the State Prison for five years, as an example, he said, to the class of offenders of which the prisoner is a representative.

PLEADED GUILTY.

JAMES BENNETT, who was placed upon trial on Tuesday, for grand larceny, and discharged upon the ground of informality in the indictment, was yesterday arraigned under a new bill from the Grand Jury. The prisoner was charged with stealing a gold chain, of the value of $45, from the store of Mr. Henry D. McIlvile, jeweler, at No. 76 Bleecker-street, on the 9th of August last. Bennett pleaded guilty and was remanded until Friday for sentence.

LOUIS RIEGEL, a lad but 17 years of age, was charged with theft by his employer, Martin Grossman, cabinet-maker, at No. 89 Clinton-street. The complainant swore that on the 6th of July last, he drew a check for $500 upon the Pacific National Bank, and sent the prisoner to get the same cashed. This the boy did, but failed to return to his employer with it, and a few days afterward was arrested in Boston, where he was living "fast" on his ill-gotten gains. Riegel pleaded guilty of the charge, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

ARNOLD DE NOBIA, a youthful carpenter, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing two clocks, a thermometer, and other articles of the value of $32 75, from Ward School No. 36, in Clark-street, where he was engaged at the time in making some repairs. Penitentiary for three months.

MICHAEL O'MAHONY pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, preferred against him by Mr. Kingsland, of No. 114 Fifth-avenue. The offence was committed on the night of the 21st of August, last, while the family were in the country. Penitentiary three months.

GEORGE HALL was placed at the bar for trial on the charge of assaulting Peter Coleman, of No. 340 Water-street, on the 29th of August last. When the case was called the complainant said he did not desire to press the charge, as he felt that he had provoked the assault. The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

JAMES MADDEN acknowledged yesterday in Court that he stole a number of articles of wearing apparel of the value of $40 from Charles Lynch, of No. 496 Greenwich-street. There appeared to be mitigating circumstances and discharged on the payment of costs.

Court to-day, Monday, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock.

THE CALENDAR.

The People vs. John Kennedy, burglary and grand larceny.

The People vs. Thomas Kidd, burglary.

The People vs. Richard Kennedy and James Smith, robbery.

The People vs. James Mulligan, felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. Andrew McDerhott, grand larceny.

The People vs. Charles Lescher and Charles Hamilton, grand larceny.

The People vs. John Aben, grand larceny.

The People vs. Christian Schoolfield, grand larceny.

The People vs. Mary Johnson, grand larceny.

The People vs. Elizabeth Butler, grand larceny.

The People vs. George Koch, grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 18, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	112	
25,000	do	112¾	
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	113	
25,000	do	113¾	
15,050	U. S. 6s, 1-20s, C. '65	113¾	
5,000	do	111	
10,000	do	111¼	
5,500	U. S. 6-20s, C. '65, New Issue	108	
4,000	do	108	
25,000	U. S. 1-20s, C. '67, New Is.	109	
12,000	7 3-10s, 2d Sep.	107	
5,000	do	107	
17,000	Tenn. 6s, new	65	
2,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-c.	65½	
2,000	do	65¾	
4,000	Virginia 6s, ex-c	61	
15,000	do	61½	
500	Mich. St. W. L.	100	
10,000	C. & M. C.	97¼	
20,000	do	97	
6,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	87½	
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	86¾	
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	93	
2,000	do	93¼	
2,000	do	93	
2,000	Clev. & Pitt. R.	120¾	
5,000	C. & A. 1st M.	102¾	
1,000	Mar. & C. 2d M.	91	
20	Ocean Bank	104¾	
5	Bank of Republic	114	
25	Bd. of Commerce	118	
10	Fourth N. Bank	102¾	
5	West. U. Tel.	43	
100	do. 3d call	43¾	
200	do	43¾	
200	Atlantic Mail	111	
100	do. 3d call	111¾	
25	Bos. Water P.	19¾	
100	do. 3d call	19	
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	60¾	
50	Mer. U. Ex. 20 p. cent. paid	14	
100	Met. U. Ex. 20 p. cent. paid	19¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111¾	
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	114¾	
23,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	115¾	
22,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss.	107¾	
1,000	Penn. 6s, new	85¾	
90,000	do	86	
12,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-c.	65¾	
30,000	Missouri 6s	104	
500	N. Car. St. 6s, new	64	
10,000	G. & M. Cer.	98	
60,000	do	98¾	
10,000	do	98¾	
5,000	G. Wt. R. 2d M.	73¾	
150	Manhattan Gas	155	
500	West. U. Tel.	43¾	
500	do	43¾	
100	do	43¾	
50	Mil. & St. Paul	93	
340	Quicksilver	28	
25	Am. Exc.	113¾	
100	Canton Co.	46	
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	63¾	
200	do	63	
20	Am. Ex.	113¾	
100	Pacific Mail	143	
100	do	142¾	
600	Clev. & Pitts.	86	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	97¾	
200	Boston W. P.	18¾	
40	M. U. Ex., 20 p.	20	
400	Quick. Min.	26	
2,000	Min. Co.	25¾	
400	Pac. Mail	142¾	
100	do	142¾	
100	do	142¾	
100	do	142¾	
300	do	141	
300	West. U. Tel.	43	
100	do	43	
500	Erie 6s	93¾	
200	do	93¾	
100	Rud. Riv. R.	131	
800	Reading R.	102	
500	do	102	
300	do	102	
16	do	101¾	
1,000	M. S. & N. I.	91¾	
200	do	91¾	
300	do	91¾	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. C.	98¾	
10,000	do	98¾	
10,000	do	98¾	
500	Pacific Mail	142¾	
200	do	142¾	
100	do	142¾	
200	do	142¾	
300	Quicksilver	28¼	
200	West. U. Tel.	43¾	
100	do	43¾	
1600	N. Y. Cen.	107¾	
200	do	107¾	
2,180	Erie R.	67¾	
100	do	67¾	
100	do	67¾	
1500	do	67¾	
100	do	67¾	
100	do	67¾	
200	do	67¾	
100	Rud. Riv. R.	130¾	
100	do	130¾	

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

The decline reported by Cable of United States 5-20s in London caused, with other speculative influences in the Gold Room, the price of Gold to advance full one ⅛ cent. on Tuesday's sales. The *Bullish* feeling in the Room appeared to be stronger than at any time since the advance early last week to 146¾ ⅛ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were somewhat stiffer after the close of the mail for the *Persia*. The Public Funds are weaker on the 1865's, May and November, which had previously been taken quite freely for Foreign account, and the decline is ascribed to the general belief on the Street that the Treasury has reopened this issue of 5-20s, and sold, by private contract with the great dealers, several millions of fresh bonds. By sympathy the new '65's and '67's, January and July, are also weaker, while the scarcity of the '62's fairly sustains the price, notwithstanding the decline abroad.

Bills on London are quoted at 109¾@109¾ ⅛ cent. by the standard drawers to-day. This is still below the Specie shipping point, and, of course, there is no export demand for American Gold Coin. The market is nearly bare of California Bullion, both Gold and Silver. The Customs demand for Gold is about half a million of dollars per day this week. The Treasury, however, has been a seller, for a day or two past, to a larger amount than these receipts. The Currency disbursements of the Office to-day were quite large.

The rates for Money to the Brokers are now fairly established at 6@7 ⅛ cent., the higher rate being paid on general collateral, and 6 ⅛ cent. on the Public Funds. There is a good demand at these terms, but no particular pressure. There was a renewed movement to bear the Railway Stock Market, on the recent turn in Money, and, of course, rather more noise made about the demand at 7 ⅛ cent., than the actual wants of the Brokers really justified. The Bank accounts of the borrowers were made up with ease, and in good season, lenders meeting the inquiry quite freely. The National Banks of the neighboring cities are fully prepared for their quarterly statement to the Department at Washington on the 1st of October, and the country National Banks, East or West, have made no requisitions upon the New-York Banks for extra assistance, for the good reason that, as a rule, they have not expanded their business between July and October more than they did between April and July. It is not forgotten that the July Statement was made up with the utmost ease, and reflected a much stronger position than was anticipated—to the disappointment of certain speculators on the Stock Exchange, who, as late as the 23d June, predicted what did not occur—a squeeze in Money and a heavier fall in Stocks before the Statement was made good. Money was then 6@7 ⅛ cent., but not tight, and Stocks went up 10 ⅛ cent. instead of ⅛ ⅛ cent. down. The trade demand for Currency is now more active than in June and July, as the disbursements of the National Banks is quite as free from pressure to maintain—restriction in making up their quarterly returns, and are in fact chargeable with improvident management.

The Railway market opened shortly in the forenoon, and a large business was done at higher figures than the closing rates on the recovery of yesterday. But a fresh raid was made on the New-York and Western list about 1 o'clock, and this was followed up with great eagerness on the part of sellers until the close of the day. The selling was quite general through the list, the special pressure, if anything, being upon Fort Wayne, Northwest, and 6s Past Preferred. New-York Central, Michigan Southern and Erie were pretty liberally offered, and the two former fell off ⅞@1 ⅛ cent., and Erie 1@1¼ ⅛ cent. from the best sales of the forenoon.

After the adjournment of the Boards in the afternoon, the Long Room in the Exchange Building was on the general rampage. The drive at Erie Stock was terrible to the holders. It seemed literally to have no friends, and most suddenly, too, for early in the day the same operators were rushing in to cover their shorts, or to buy a good thing at 66¼@66 ⅛ cent., which was deemed most dear at the close at 65¾@66. The other New-York and most of the Western Boards were also contracted to be delivered regular, or seller three days, to any amount that might be bid for. The scene was but a repetition of the 5 o'clock market day before yesterday, to be followed, it may be, by something like Tuesday's scramble to buy in again. The following quotations were made at the close:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¾	111¾	R. Wash. Pros.	80¾	80¾
U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	114¾	114¾	Scot. Alton	30¾	30¾
U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	114	114¾	Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾
U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, new	107¾	107¾	N. Y. Central	106¾	106¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, Coupon	113¾	113¾	Erie	66¾	66¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Hudson River	106¾	106¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Reading	102¾	102¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Michigan Central	116	116
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Illinois Central	140	140
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Cleveland & Pittsburg	86¾	86¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Chicago & Rock Island	102¾	102¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Pittsburg	76¾	76¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Fort Wayne	86¾	86¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Virginia 6s, ex-c.	61¾	61¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Missouri 6s, ex-c.	84¾	84¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Tennessee 6s, ex-c.	65¾	65¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Tennessee 6s, ex-c.	65¾	65¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Tennessee new bds.	65¾	65¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Virginia 6s, ex-c.	61¾	61¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Georgia 6s	72	72
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Louisiana new bonds	71	71
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	North Carolina 6s	71	71
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	S. C. 6s, ex-coupons	71	71
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	62¾	62¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Ohio 6s	108¾	108¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Missouri 6s	84¾	84¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	Missouri Pac. R.	104¾	104¾
U. S. 6s, 1-20s, new Coupon, and pay differences	113¾	113¾	California 6s	104¾	104¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. 6's loan	107	Indiana 5's	89
N. Y. reg. 6's loan	107	Michigan 6's	90
N. Y. 6's 6. 6's loan, 1873	98¾	Michigan 7's c. w. Ln.	103
N. Y. 6's 6. 6's loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6's	65¾
N. Y. 6's 6. 6's loan, 1877	102	Tennessee 6's ex. c.	65¾
Ohio 6's	108¾	Tennessee new bds.	65¾
Illinois Canal Bds.	100	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	61¾
Illinois reg. bds.	100	Georgia 6's	72
Illinois 6's '70 sch.	102	Louisiana new bds.	71
Illinois 6's '70 sch.	102	North Carolina 6's	71
Illinois 6's '70 sch.	102	S. C. 6's ex-coupons	71
Illinois 6's '70 sch.	102	North Car. 6's, n. bds.	62¾
Illinois 6's '70 sch.	102	Ohio 6's	108¾
Illinois coupon 6's	102	Missouri 6's	84¾
Illinois coupon 6's, 1870	101	Missouri Pac. R.	104¾
Illinois war loan	101	California 6's	104¾
Indiana 6 ⅞ ct. War Ln.	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	139	Market	113
Mechanics'	113¾	Shoe and Leather	113¾
Union	117	Corn Exchange	121
America	141	Continental	106
Phenix	104	St. Nicholas	108
State of New-York	110	Marine	140
Commerce	117	Importers' & Trad's.	118
Broadway	200	Park	129
American Exchange	117	Manuf's & Mercht's	100
Bank of the Republic	106	Central National	107
Bank of North Am's	106	Fourth National	106¾
Irving	106	Ninth National	109
Metropolitan	123		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Tol. & W. 1st M. '6s	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93¾	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 95-'97	109	Tol. & Wab. Exc. 8ds.	70
Erie 1s, 7s, 1859	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93¾
Erie 1s, 6s, ind. 1859	91	Ot. Western 2d M. '65	75
Erie 1s, 6s, ind. 1860	91	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	84¾
Hud. R. 1s, 1st M. 1865	107	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	80
Hud. R. 1s, 2d M. 1870	102	Chic. & R. I. Con.	102¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. 1885	95	Chic. & R. I. Con.	102¾
Harlem 1st M. '60-'71	107¾	Chic. & Tol. S. Fund.	89
Mich. Cen. 1st M. '62-'72	107¾	N. J. Central 1st M.	101¾
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1882	107¾	N. Jersey Con. 2d M.	85
Mich. So. 7s, c. 20 M.	85	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94¾
Ill. Cen. 7s, c. 1870	102	Clev. & Pitt. 1st M.	93
Ill. Cen. 8s, 1870	102	Clev. & P. 2d M.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st, pfd.	75	Chic. & A. 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M.	60	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	94
Chi. & N. W. C. Funds.	82	Chic. & Alton Sterling	91
Chi. & N. W. Sinking F.	75	Ohio & Miss. 1st short.	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	82	Gt. & St. Paul 1st M.	85¾
Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89¾	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅞ cent., reg. 1881	111¾	5-20 coup., 1867	107¾
6's L. '68, '81	111¾	Oreg. W. L. & Y. 1881	75
6-20 coup., 1862	114¾	5-20 coup., 1862	114¾
6-20 coup., 1864	114¾	5-20 coup., 1864	114¾
6-20 coup. 1865	114¾	5-20 coup., 1865	114¾
6-20 coup. 1865, new	114¾	5-20 coup., 1865, new	114¾
6-20 coup.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA FILLE ADELAIDE HISTORI ou FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Rae, Mind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Rae, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, E. Sandford, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Eyner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wyndal, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, OTHELLO. Edwin Forrest as Othello.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, 24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE MAN OF DESTINY; Or, THE STRANGER'S GRAVE. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 200,000 CURIOSITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PIANALINO, THE ILLUSIONIST.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, No. 308 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, after several petitions had been received and referred, and a number of resolutions laid on the table, the consideration of the reports on the finances and canals was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Section 3 of the report on canals, providing that the Legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State, but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever, was first taken up. Several substitutes were offered, and a lengthy debate ensued, several of the members advocating the sale of the canals. The section was finally adopted as reported by the Committee. At the evening session the debate was renewed without definite result. To enable the Republican members to attend a caucus to decide upon the propriety of adjourning the Convention to a future day, an early adjournment was made.

An excursion train, filled with passengers going to the Masonic pic nic at Havana, N. Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, yesterday, ran into some cars which had become detached from a freight train in advance. Two persons were killed by the collision and several others wounded. A flagman warned the engineer of the danger, but the latter mistook the signal "stop" for "go ahead slowly," and accordingly, slackened speed and proceeded, running into the freight cars which were in a bend of the road. Only three passengers who were standing on the platforms were injured. The train was only delayed about an hour.

The contractors on the extension of the Chenango Canal have received notice from S. T. HAIT, the Canal Commissioner in charge, to stop work, as the appropriation made for it by the Legislature of 1866 is exhausted. They have accordingly petitioned the Canal Board to have their contracts abandoned and their work measured up, to the end that they may receive their back pay. The engineers have accordingly been ordered to proceed with the measurement of the work.

Our City of Mexico correspondence is dated Aug. 29, and gives interesting details of the execution of Gen. O'HORAN. Our correspondent states that the popularity of the Juarist Government is on the increase, and declares that the annexation of Mexico to the United States is generally looked upon as a "consummation most devoutly to be wished."

Our Havana correspondence is dated Sept. 13, and embodies miscellaneous intelligence from Havana and St. Domingo.

LOCAL.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday. The matter of the laying of the railroad track in the Battery was acted upon. The Special Committee on Railroads reported touching the conduct of certain railroad agents and their action thereupon. Affidavits were submitted charging railroad representatives and boarding-house keepers with defrauding emigrants in the exchange of their gold. The meeting in many respects was a most important one.

The attendance at the Hoboken races yesterday showed this meeting to be in an evident state of collapse, as there were not three hundred persons present. As on the previous day, Col. MCDANIELS won both events to-day. The hurdle race did not fill. *Black Slave* won the *selling* stakes, beating *Susie M.* second, *St. Patrick* third, and *Oakland*, 4th 2:44¾. The two-mile heat race was won with ease by *Red Dick*, beating his only opponent, *Tycoon*, in 3:49½, 3:50¾.

The Board of Education met last evening, Commissioner ALLEN in the chair. A resolution was passed providing that evening-school male pupils must have attained the age of 12 years, and females 10 years, in order to be admitted. The sum of $37,500 was appropriated for the purchase of the Mariners' Church property in the Fourth Ward for school purposes. The Board then adjourned until the 2d of October next.

The New-York Academy of Medicine met last evening, adopted resolutions in favor of extending speedy relief to the sufferers at the South, and complimenting the United States army surgeons on their devotion to duty at the places where the epidemic is raging, and appointed a committee to take active measures for sending aid to the afflicted.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Discipline be directed to furnish libraries for the use of the members of this Department, and to take all means practicable to improve the moral tone and increase the intelligence of the Department.

Seven cases were disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT—Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., appearing for the people. Four prisoners were sentenced, two discharged, and one remanded for sentence. The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

The distillery of SAMUEL BOWNE, of Hunter's Point, one of the largest establishments in the United States, and the rectifying establishment of JOHN DEVLIN in Concord-street, were seized yesterday by Internal Revenue officers on charges of violating the law.

The examination in the case of CORNELIUS VAN SICK, Postmaster at Syosset, L. I., charged with embezzling letters from the mail, was commenced yesterday and adjourned to Oct. 1.

We are indebted to Purser A. W. ALBERT, of the steamship *Morro Castle*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence and files.

An active demand prevailed yesterday for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs at decidedly firmer rates. Provisions were rather more freely dealt in, but were irregular in price. Groceries were in moderate demand. Cotton and Petroleum attracted more attention. The cattle market improvements were rather extensive, and consisted mainly of Beeves, and Petroleum for British and Continental ports.

The Next Step in British Reform—The Prospect for Ireland.

Those who are disposed to regard the British Reform measure—from the peculiar compromises attending its passage—as a finality will be partially undeceived by referring to three remarkable letters, abstracts of which appeared in Tuesday's TIMES. Two of these letters were written under similar circumstances by Lord RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE; the other, under different circumstances, by Mr. STUART MILL. The Whigs have been for thirty odd years the strongest advocates of "finality" measures. Lord GREY worked his great scheme of reform—mixed and inconclusive as it was—through the House of Lords by an appeal to the necessity for a permanent settlement. Less than four years ago Lord RUSSELL, in an extra-parliamentary utterance, to which great significance was attached, advised a popular audience that the best interests of the country required that it should "rest and be thankful." Lord GREY did not so long survive his task of crowning the political edifice as a liberal-conservative, to see how short-lived political compromises are. Lord RUSSELL had a different fortune. And he has shown the capacity of adherence to public life and to the allurements of office long enough to discover the shortsightedness of his own predictions and the worthlessness of his profoundest maxims. It is a grand experience, if it is not entirely gratifying. A statesman who clings so long to his position as to find out how little he knows of the tendency of public opinion must gather up scraps of wisdom by the way. A statesman, moreover, who can afford to criticise himself, as Lord RUSSELL did in his letter to the London Workingmen's Association, on the celebration of the Reform victory, must be allowed to possess some of the peculiar merits which fit a man for every political emergency and to submit to every species of popular rebuke and every sort of party rebuff. It may not be the highest kind of endurance, but it has in it the heroic element to some degree; that kind of heroism which scorns consistency, and does not hold self-respect at more than its proper value.

Addressing the London Workingmen's Association, Lord RUSSELL presents himself in the attitude neither of "rest" nor of thankfulness. He resumes the part of the active reformer he was forty-five years ago—before the liberation of the slaves in the British Colonies was effected, and before "Catholic Emancipation" in Ireland had become a Ministerial question. Lord RUSSELL, in declining to join in the Workingmen's celebration, is careful not to commit himself on the merits of the Reform Act. He revives the expression, which originated, as applied to the Derby measure, with Lord CRANBOURNE, that it is a "leap in the dark." But after thus guarding himself, he proceeds, with refreshing frankness, to say that, to assure the future of England other measures than those connected with Parliamentary reform must be thought of. "A general, sound, *unsectarian* system of education," he considers of prime importance. With this he connects the abolition of Church rates—and "the redress of grievances, both in regard to the relations of landlord and tenant *and of the maintenance of the Church of the minority, of which the Irish as a nation justly complain.*" Lord RUSSELL is willing, if party exigencies should so shape themselves, to see these questions dealt with by the Derby Government. But the tone of his letter, as well as the occasion which drew it from him, show that his present mood is that—if not of an agitator—at least of an active Reformer, who holds that the Reform Act should be regarded merely as the stepping-stone to other ameliorating enactments, directed to the redress of social grievances and religious disabilities.

The letter must be considered in some sense as a party manifesto;—especially when it is viewed in the light of Mr. GLADSTONE'S reply to the Workingmen's invitation to celebrate the Reform triumph. Mr. GLADSTONE does not take the same comprehensive view of the situation as his political chief. But his letter shows that the decision of the Liberal leaders is either to force the Tories into new concessions, or dispute their claim to retain the honors and the rewards which of right belong to champions of popular rights. He says the satisfaction of the English workingman would have been more complete had some other parts of the subject of Reform, such, especially, as "the redistribution of seats," been treated on the same broad grounds as Borough Suffrage; and had the enfranchisement in boroughs not been connected with provisions so inconvenient and *irrational* with respect to the payment of taxes through the owner. Here Mr. GLADSTONE seems to touch ground which contemplates the reopening of the Reform agitation. His words, at all events, convey a distinct intimation to the Government and to the country at large that even on the subject of Parliamentary Reform the aim and intent of the Liberals have not yet been compassed. The act is not a finality—at least it is not so in the judgment of those who, like Mr. GLADSTONE, would have readily accepted constitutional amendments—not half as comprehensive—as a fair settlement. The marvelous time made in the race by DERBY and his Lieutenant seems only to have stimulated the Whig losers to a new and higher course of training and to heavier betting. Political life in England—almost dormant until this past year since the Corn-Law agitation—seems to have woke up anew. The stimulus has doubtless come as much from without as from within. It has come from this side of the ocean. It has come from Italy. It has come from Prussia. It has come, perhaps, even from Vienna, where there is an eagerness for constitutional and other reforms which a former generation would have deemed it sacrilege even to think of.

It is natural that Mr. MILL should turn up as one in this Reform triumvirate, determined at all hazards to outbid the Tories as the supporters of constitutional reform. On the 2d of the present month a large assemblage of the working classes of Dublin was convened for the purpose of agitating political reforms. That body Mr. MILL addressed, through its President, in a letter essentially the same in spirit as that of Lord RUSSELL to the London meeting. Summarily, Mr. MILL expressed his convictions that—"a complete justice to Ireland demanded that the present preponderance of the landed interest should be taken away by parliamentary enactment; and that there should be a large increase of political power to classes who are not under "the influence of landlord or Church prejudices." As a basis to work upon in securing these necessary changes, Mr. MILL regards the Reform Act favorably. He thinks it will prepare the way for improvements which would otherwise have been impossible. And he pledges his judgment that whatever power the English working classes and the intelligent Liberals of that part of the Kingdom have gained, "*will be used for the complete redress of the grievances of Ireland on the two most fundamental points—the Church and the Land.*" To this expression of belief Mr. MILL appends another, of strong and confident hope, that there is an era opening now for Ireland, which, "if improved by wise and harmonious action on the part of Irish representatives, may make the connection between the two countries an unalloyed benefit to both." In the meeting where the letter containing these sentiments was read, such earnest Constitutional Reformers of the Irish race as The O'DONOGHUE and Sir JOHN GRAY took a prominent part, and the response to Mr. MILL'S appeal for union among all the friends of reform on both sides of the Channel is represented as being of the heartiest and most cordial kind. There would be a lesson for the Fenians in these utterances of the leading Liberals of England, if Fenianism had anything of patriotism or ordinary sense within it. The alliance of British and Irish Reformers is natural, and has in it—if honestly formed—the surest elements of endurance and strength. The non-conforming population of England and Scotland is (absolutely if not proportionately) as large as that of Ireland. Its votes and its influence have gone uniformly on the side of religious freedom and equality not in Ireland alone, but in all the British Colonies where the farce of a State Church was formerly part of the Colonial Constitutions. There really seems, then, to be good ground for the hope which Mr. MILL expresses in regard to Irish Reform. The signs of political activity, of which the letters referred to give evidence, confirm this view. And every real friend of Ireland and the Irish people must feel satisfied if reform should take this rational shape, and an end be put forever to the wild and swindling adventures of Fenian and other liberating organizations.

The Crops and the Business Prospects.

During the past fortnight we have received a larger number than usual of unfavorable reports regarding the crops, especially from the West and South. There has been a drouth in Kentucky and Ohio which is said to have injured the corn and delayed the preparation of the ground for next year's planting. But the reports on this subject were probably exaggerated with the design of causing a rise in the price of pork, and of inducing shipments of cattle to the East. From Illinois we have recent rumors regarding a short corn crop. One estimate makes it little, if any, over one-third of the average. Another says that the average yield of wheat in the older settled portions of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois will not be over twelve bushels an acre. In connection with these discouraging reports a statement has been published showing a falling off in receipts of flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye at five of the chief shipping ports on the lakes. This decrease from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, as compared with the same time in 1866, amounted to about twelve millions of bushels. But the total receipts were only a trifle less than in 1865.

Turning to the South, we find a larger number of complaints. The recent rains along the Atlantic seaboard have caused much grumbling. It is said that the rains for weeks past in the lower portions of South Carolina have been almost unprecedented for volume of water and destructive capacity. During the second week in September large quantities of rain fell along the whole coast from North Carolina to Florida, and west to Augusta. At Charleston it was estimated that the cotton crop would be reduced one-third, and that the rice crop would be almost ruined in some sections by freshets. Later reports partially confirm these gloomy anticipations. The receipts of cotton at the Atlantic ports show a falling off, and the stock on hand at shipping places is lower than at the same time last year.

The reports from the Mississippi Valley have recently been of the same unfavorable character. The cotton crop in Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee is said to have suffered from the worm. Then the yellow fever along the Lower Mississippi and on the Gulf had retarded the movement of the crop to market. Then it was reported that equinoctial weather had appeared unusually early in Louisiana, and it was feared that between the worm and the coming frost there would be a considerable loss of cotton. From Texas the latest dispatches say that the corn crop will be large, and in some sections enormous. But the cotton crop of the State is expected not to realize over one-third, and it is thought that there will be not over fifty or sixty thousand bales for shipment from the Gulf.

The tone of most of these dispatches might lead the public to suspect that they were set afloat by stockjobbers and speculators. Accepting a portion of them from the South and West as correct, it should not be forgotten that the breadth of land planted this year is much larger than last, and that over the greater portion of the country the weather has been favorable for the farmers. The cotton crop, however much injured it may have been in some localities, now promises to be very nearly as large as last year, though, perhaps, we may not have so much for export. The decrease this year, estimated variously at from 180,000 to 300,000 bales, is not likely to affect very seriously the markets of the world. To make up for this deficiency our cereal crops are, in the aggregate, much larger than usual, and they will probably more than cover our anticipated losses on cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice. In the South the wheat and corn crops are much more abundant than ever before. The total value of all the Southern products this year is estimated at $1,000,000,000, of which the negroes will receive about one-fourth.

The remainder will help to restore the white people of that section to something like their former comfort. Capital is becoming more abundant there. Cities like Atlanta are being rapidly rebuilt. Factories and railroads are starting in the returning prosperity, and it is believed even by those who oppose the construction on the present plan that within a few years the crops of the South will be worth $1,000,000,000.

In regard to the country generally, it may be said that we are not retracting our debts so that this year as last. Our imports are less, though the large amounts withdrawn from bonded warehouses show that our trade is relatively better than last year. Between the first of January and the first instant, our exports have been about twenty-five millions of dollars less in value than during the same time in 1866, and our imports have been, during the same period, about thirty millions in gold less. But while the whole volume of our foreign trade has decreased since January last, as compared with 1866, about forty-three millions, there has been the increase of about seven millions in the value of foreign goods thrown upon our markets. Hence there is no good reason for any complaint about trade generally being dull. It is, on the whole, much better than at this time last year; and the certain prospect of more than our usual supply of breadstuffs and raw products raised by our own industry gives good reason to hope for brisker trade and better times.

Yellow Fever—A Call For Help.

We apprehend that the extent to which the South is suffering from yellow fever is imperfectly realized by the Northern people. Telegraphic dispatches tell of its appearance at Pensacola, and of the continuance of its ravages in Galveston and New-Orleans; but of the terrible misery which it occasions, of the fearful mortality which marks its course, and the inability of the residents and local authorities to contend against this scourge, much too little is known. The local newspapers, for reasons which, however prudent in a business sense, are certainly not just or humane, systematically conceal the facts. And we are therefore dependent for the truth upon private correspondence and the official statements of organizations which take special cognizance of the disease.

The appeal issued yesterday by the Physicians' Executive Committee of this City embodies statistics which should startle our people into a more just conception of the case. In Texas the pestilence is no longer confined to the seaboard, Houston alone having a thousand persons prostrated, and other interior towns in the same proportion. In New-Orleans no less than two hundred are prostrated daily, of whom on an average of not less than twenty-five per cent die. Even those who do not die are helpless for many days, the Committee estimating that from four to five thousand patients in New-Orleans at this moment require the unremitting attention of kindness and experience. Without attempting to extend the computation to other localities in which the fever rages, the reader may readily imagine the amount of helpless sickness and silent suffering which prevail wherever the yellow fever has made its appearance.

Now there is no scarcity of skilled nurses at the South, nor any shrinking on the part of the acclimated citizens from the arduous duties which the occasion entails upon them. Strangers are the chief sufferers, and they are cared for with a degree of self-devotion which does honor to the humanity of the South. But the nurses require to be paid; the charitable and medical institutions are unable, out of their scanty resources, to provide the necessary attendance and nourishment; and the Southern people are too universally impoverished to render more than very limited succor. Hence the urgency with which the Physicians' Committee of New-York appeal to their fellow-citizens and to the North for help. Money is wanted, and wanted at once. The amount already contributed has been expended in the merciful work, and further aid to the extent of thousands per day is needed to stay the misery which the pestilence produces, and to insure adequate attention to the hundreds who swell the list of the helpless every twenty-four hours. One association alone in New-Orleans, the Committee say, requires more than $2,000 per day, and it is one of several whose exigencies are equally great. Nor is there any reasonable hope of an early abatement of the disease. The weather we now have is favorable to its spread, and there can be no expectation of a check from frost until about the middle of October.

Here, then, is a demand upon Northern philanthropy which should be responded to promptly and bounteously. All considerations vanish before the one great concern of duty—the duty of doing all that can be done to alleviate the wretchedness of the fever-stricken host, and to strengthen the hands of the people among whom they are found. Money is all the North is asked to furnish, and out of its abundance it should send all that the afflicted section of the South requires. Agencies exist, in this City for the transmission of relief, and the benevolent institutions of the Southern cities will be its responsible and judicious almoners.

MINOR TOPICS.

Just sixteen years ago yesterday—or on the 18th of September, 1851—the first number of THE NEW-YORK TIMES was issued. With clear, clean print, upon bright white paper—filled from title to colophon with "all the news of the day from all parts of the world," containing independent discussions of public questions, and taking grounds which the developments of time have amply justified us in assuming—its appearance was an event in City journalism which we doubt not thousands of our present readers yet remember. We believe that few journals have been so steadily adhered to and firmly supported by their first friends, and by their old friends, as the TIMES; and though our new friends can hardly be numbered, we yet value our old ones more the less. We do not propose to advert to the past nor to speak of the future. We do not intend to show how the world has been "reconstructed" during the bygone years of our existence, nor to predict the changes which the swift-rolling years will bring about. We play our part on the stage of the hour, or rather we do our work in the great field of time; and we shall confront the events of the future with such strength as Heaven may vouchsafe.

The London *Court Journal* announces that the new "Metropolitan Traffic Act" authorizes cabmen to receive one shilling hereafter for fares which have been six pence heretofore. Fancy a *shilling cab-fare* in New-York!

One of the ten thousand politicians who have been anxiously pumping Gen. GRANT of late, concerning his political position, has come to a conclusion which must be satisfactory to all hands. A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives an account of an interview which a "prominent Republican Congressman" has had with GRANT. The correspondent asked this Congressman, "Well, sir, how did you get through the interview," whether GRANT seemed in hearty sympathy with the Congressional plan of reconstruction." We are told that he answered, "Yes—and—No." He subsequently explained what he meant by such an answer, but we think that any explanation greatly destroys its force and value. We must confess to an unusual respect for this "prominent Republican Congressman."

We hope for the credit of other, though minor, commercial cities, such, for example, as New-York, that no wrong inference will be drawn from the fact that the only bidders for supplying stationery, pen-knives, &c., to the House of Representatives, (and through them, of course, to the families of Congressmen for home consumption,) were from Washington, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia, and all but three from the first-named commercial metropolis. Our country friends may be assured that pens and pocket-knives are still sold here. As to contracts, the revelations lately made about the New-York City stationery will show that we manage those affairs capitally. Indeed, in view of these revelations, we think that at least the contracts for "French copying ink," sponge-cups, and feather-dusters for Congress might have been allowed to New-York.

Gen. CANBY, who has succeeded Gen. SICKLES in command of the Second Military District, is already becoming popular with the South Carolinians, and we find his administration commended by the Press. Our own correspondent at Charleston writes of his activity and earnestness in his labors, and describes him as a plain, stern and intelligent soldier, absolutely indifferent to political considerations, and intent only upon the performance of his whole duty as a commander, in conformity with the requirements of the law. It is rather singular to find that one point of commendation is that his demeanor has been singularly free from ostentation, and that he usually appears in citizen's dress. He finds a prompt and cordial social welcome from the leading citizens, even though at the same time he makes no allowance for sedition or its utterance. We are pleased to see Gen. CANBY thus honorably situated in his new and difficult position. It is certainly not desirable, nor conducive to the progress of reconstruction, that there should be animosity or ill-will between the Southern military commanders and the people of their districts.

St. Louis is putting in its claim as the fit place for the next National Republican Convention. Indianapolis also is putting in its claim, and there is a mammoth building there which, we are told, can be used for the Convention. Of course, the fittest place by far is New-York, which is not only the metropolis of this Republican Union, but the metropolis of the most powerful and important Republican State in the Union.

In a future edition of his "Humorous Poetry of the English Language," Mr. PARTON must surely give a prominent place to the poem pronounced at Antietam the other day. Having already given this production in full, we would not now mar it by extracts to show its high claim for the place we bespeak for it; but the work of art as a whole, is certainly "fearfully" if not "wonderfully made." We may regard this "poem"—or, let us more correctly say, this "metrical production"—as a fair exhibit of what can be achieved when a free field is opened for the newspaper bards of the country. Once in a hundred times (as if to prove the rule,) an exception like IDA CRAIG'S beautiful poem on "BURNS," comes from such "competitive contests." But the result in general is such as we have here. Pegasus is a horse that kicks at being mounted by competitive people of this sort. The man who wrote this poem, though not a poet, may obviously claim to be a "poick" of the highest order. His effusion certainly has amused the country more than anything since the "Biglow Papers." We trace a part of its merit to the fact that the Committee requested in advance that "200 lines" should be the minimum length of the poem. In lack of inspiration, therefore, the poet was compelled to invoke the muse of History, and gives a very "imaginative" description of the combat. In fine, we know not whom most to congratulate—the poet on his genius, or the Committee on their poetical taste, as shown by their selection.

Gen. GRANT'S places, we are inclined to think, a juster estimate upon the self-sacrifice and patriotism of civilian holders of Government offices than any man in modern history. While the yellow fever is yet encamped in main force at New-Orleans, and striking only spasmodically toward Mobile, the United States Treasurer has prudently withdrawn all Government money from the latter point, fearing that the officials would precipitately abandon their trust in case that dread invader, General Yellow Jack, should stalk among them. This is at once estimating so shrewdly the character of ordinary public servants, and pointing in advance so fine a satire upon their trustworthiness, that we must call it wit conjoined with prudence. And yet perhaps not so much credit is due to this stroke as we are giving, since we recall that most or all of the Government civil officers long ago fled in haste from Galveston and other Texan ports, leaving their trusts to get administered as they best could, and leaving, too, such noble officers as GRIFFEN to take care of the fever or to die of it.

A person entitled to know something about the subject has told us that one of the most intricate and valuable ciphers used by the rebel Government in communicating with their spies in the North, in the early times of the war, consisted merely in the application of the Sanscrit alphabet to the spelling of English words—that is to say, the words used in the secret dispatches were English, but the Sanscrit characters were employed in their formation. All that was necessary for any person to read and understand the dispatches, was simply for him to learn the Sanscrit alphabet, which can be done very quickly; but of course our officers were not in that secret. As the number of persons in this country who know Sanscrit is exceedingly small, the rebels carried on this ingenious system for a long time with impunity. We may remark that the idea of applying to one language the characters of another in this way, was not novel with the rebels. We have seen in this City a very curious book, printed in England in the early part of this century, in which, for a particular reason, the Greek character is applied to the spelling of English words throughout the entire volume.

In the dullest times, we can always find entertainment by reading the editorials in our Western exchanges. There is something so refreshing in their spirit and so "powerful" in their style, that, no matter how much we may have read or thought on any current topic, we are always delighted when we can find leisure to sit down and see what they say about it. What topic, for example, could be more trite or stale for a writer at this time than Mr. JOHNSON and his career, and yet what could surpass in freshness and originality the following characterization, which we take from a long editorial in the Indianapolis *Journal* of Saturday last:

"If BOOTH'S pistol had missed fire our country would have endured little more harm from Mr. JOHNSON than the derision which conceit and ignorance in conspicuous places will always create. He would have been a pestiferous egotist, a gnat in our eye, a bug in our bed, a fly in our soup, an annoyance, a pest, but nothing more. In the abstract his opinion would have been hanged from contempt, and drowned from necessity. He would have become stranded on the shoals of his hatred, and his ambition would have been as powerless as it was ludicrous. His fatal attempt, his cowardly revolver, his irritating, his brute or wicked wrath, would have been to all save cowards more than his heroism and proper estimate of an oppressed country. But BOOTH'S bullet placed him where every Christian patriot should have provided him with occupation, viz: constantly to contemplate a spot in the ordinary where his obstinacy makes him mischievous; where his really sullen pig-headedness, if he has such transformed from a disgrace into a blessing, from a pest into a poison. As Vice-President, he was a fly buzzing about the nation's face, dropping specks on the nation's victuals. As President, he is a fly in the country's stomach, producing retching, vomiting, deathly sickness and prostration. If we would have the nation well, it must spew out the poisonous insect."

We were once told that the editors of a certain paper in Chicago—we need not say it was the Chicago *Tribune*—were kept in such a state of fever and excitement by their struggles to put the requisite amount of fire and fury into their editorials, that they found it necessary, in order to prevent their going actually mad, to keep cloths filled with ice around their skulls while they were engaged in composition. The information came to us from one who himself was a fellow-an editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*. We should judge, by the article of which the above extract is a specimen, that a piece of ice to the fiery writer's temples would have a good effect upon his seething brain.

It is really hard to say whether VALLANDIGHAM is not an enemy in disguise of the Democratic Party. He knows that by taking sides with it at any election he can drive away tens of thousands of voters from the ranks, and yet he not only persists in protruding himself upon every occasion, but persists on putting himself forward for office at all seasons. He now announces himself as a candidate for the Senate of the United States from Ohio, the election for Senator being made by the Legislature to be chosen at the ensuing election in October. VALLANDIGHAM has thus given notice of his object in time, and we presume the mere announcement of his purpose is sufficient to insure the Legislature which elects a Senator being strongly Republican.

The Municipality of Naples, beside whose neglect of their foul streets Gothamite dereliction is duty well performed, have perpetrated a huge but sorry joke lately by posting on the walls great placards enjoining temperance and personal cleanliness upon the inhabitants. This is good. With superb topographical conformation for drainage, Naples is probably the dirtiest and vilest smelling city in Europe—which is saying a very great deal. The city governors probably enjoy the pleasures of individual cleanliness, but the same placards, with the adjective "municipal" replacing "personal," might most appropriately be posted up by the people for the benefit of those officious officials who take so much trouble to dictate the duties of others, without even thinking of the performance of their own.

We are by no means sorry to learn that Rev. Dr. CUMMING and the other incendiary individuals who have taken up in those latter days the doctrines of the famous Mr. MILLER, have discovered a trifling error in their calculations which puts off the destruction of our earth for a matter of a million years or so. We are rather glad of this, for although astronomers tell us that our globe is small, infinitesimal even, in comparison with some others of their celestial acquaintance, it is quite big enough to secure our interest and enlist all our sympathies. It is a little strange how lax in accuracy the figures of the fiery prophets have ever been; MILLER discovered several successive errors in his calculations, and postponed the final smash first for two years, then for six, then for three more, and finally passed away himself, leaving the earth behind as fresh and strong and young and lively as ever. But we like Dr. CUMMING'S plan better; by delaying the consummation of all things for a million of years he at once relieves us of all personal anxiety.

In the mortality report of Kings County, for the past week, we find the following item: "Died of *Marasmus*, 19." All, or nearly all of these nineteen victims were young children, for the most part under a year old. How many of our readers ever consider that "marasmus" means, in nearly all these instances, simple starvation? The word signifies literally, a wasting away, and in nearly all these cases of which we speak the wasting away is from simple lack of sufficient and proper nutritive food. How many hundreds of children born in our dirty streets, and in filthy holes and corners, find every year a speedy death because the mothers, compelled to live on coarsest viands themselves, cannot furnish that natural food on which alone new-born babes can live and thrive, no living man can tell. And when the natural mothers cannot, with all their anxious care, save their own children, what can be expected of the strange women to whose grudging service are extended those hapless foundlings who are the City's charge. There are very many new-born children, who, being City paupers, are given over to the Almshouse authorities, and are necessarily by them put out with hired nurses. Many of these women make a living by thus taking care (?) of Manhattan's baby waifs, some of them seldom being without two, three or more at a time. Is it strange that not one in twenty of these children lives to see a dozen years; but that the greater part of them die of marasmus, or insufficient nutrition, resulting in death by slow starvation. We don't know in what way the Almshouse authorities can now at present dispose of these babies, otherwise than to turn them over to these nurses, but there should certainly be some institution in the nature of a foundling hospital where the "just"-born and then instantly deserted babes could be properly looked after. The way the system or lack of system is now carried on, leaves these hired, ignorant nurses almost wholly irresponsible. No physician or other competent person exercises any strict and regular oversight over these women who speculate in baby lives, and they might starve to death a score of children and the public be none the wiser. A visit to a few of the professional "nurses" will convince any person of the outrageous neglect, if nothing worse, with which many of the Almshouse babies are treated; and yet, when they die, there is no Coroner, but only a pine coffin, a Potter's Field burial, and the play is played out.

A cheerful little tale comes by way of the California papers concerning the style in which the professional "prospectors" of mines sometimes treat those who send them out on the gold hunt. The report is from the Lone Pine District in California, and relates that after locating a few scarns of quartz and scratching up the surface here and there, sending home fine "specimens" purchased from working-mines in the vicinity, these worthy gentlemen relapsed into the delights of draw poker and the felicities of the flowing bowl. Occasionally they would levy "assessments" on the trusting company at home, and when any of the said company proposed coming down to see for themselves, they are written to that there is no use yet for three or four months, as water is so scarce that nothing can be done. And so the game is played along for some time. What can be the occult and mysterious quality of searching for subterranean riches that seems to corrupt so large a proportion of those who engage in it?

The Destruction of the Portland Glass Factory.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The loss of the Portland Glass Company will be something over $100,000. The main building belonging to the Company was a total loss, but much of the merchandise was stored in other buildings, which were saved. The Company are insured for $40,000 in the following companies: Hartford, $15,000; Dorchester, $8,000; Manufacturers', $5,000; Putnam, $5,000; Richmond, $5,000; Albany City, $5,000; Enterprise, $5,000; Cincinnati, $5,000; and some small.

The Portland, North American, Philadelphia and Norwich reported they had nothing, their policies having expired.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

HEALTH OF ARMY OFFICERS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The following dispatch from Gen. MOWER, at New-Orleans, to Gen. GRANT, gives the condition of all army officers now sick with yellow fever in that city:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18, 1867.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States:

Gen. Wheaton, Lieut.-Col. Wood, Major Lewis Smith, First Infantry; Col. McConihe, A. Q. M., Lieut. Abbott, Sixth Cavalry; Surgeon Chesmans, Asst.-Surgeon Koster, Acting-Asst.-Surgeons Amesbick and Deal are in favorable condition. Lieut. Collins, First Infantry, and Boyle, Thirty-ninth Infant'y, condition not known. Capt. Spangler, Sixth Cavalry, and Lieut Rosander, Ninth Cavalry, died yesterday.

[Signed.] J. A. MOWER,
Brevet Major-General.

The following has also been received here:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18 1867.

Gen. J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General U. S. A.:

Surgeon Clement's condition is very favorable. The officers generally are doing well.

(Signed) T. A. MCPARLIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Surgeon.

Capt. SPANGLER, whose death is announced, is widely known as having served for a long time as Chief-Quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He had seen much service in the Southwest, especially in Texas, and was everywhere esteemed as an efficient officer.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

The President was urged yesterday, while on the trip to Antietam, by a Democratic disciple, to remove Mr. SEWARD immediately, and this disciple says to-night that the President promised to do it before the end of next week, which may be accepted as pretty good evidence that it won't be done.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

FITZ JOHN PORTER and JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., arrived in the city this morning. It is understood that the latter will act as counsel in the former's case. Gen. PORTER visited Gen. GRANT at the War office during the day, but did not obtain any decision in his case.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The August Seven-Thirties are all received except about $3,700,000. The Secretary of the Treasury will allow the conversion of all those that were mailed on Sunday, the day the privilege expired. The balance will be paid, involving a loss to the holders of the premium on the bonds.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Commissioner ROLLINS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and Assistant Secretary CHANDLER, of the Treasury Department, will return to-morrow. Hon. D. A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Bureau is also expected. Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE, of New-York, formerly Provost-Marshal-General at Gen. GRANT'S Headquarters, Army Potomac, arrived in the city this morning. Gen. SICKLES will be here on the 20th. Gov. FENTON, accompanied by Gens. PALMER and OLCOTT of his staff, arrived here this morning, having come over from the Antietam ceremonies. The Governor will remain until Friday, and will devote himself among other things to closing up the unsettled claim of the State of New-York against the Government for expenditures on account of the war. There is a balance of some $700,000 still due the State. Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, also came over, via Antietam, accompanied by Gen. CHARNLY of his staff, and C. M. INGERSOLL, of New-Haven. He called upon the President and upon Gen. GRANT.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT TO WASHINGTON.

President JOHNSON and the party accompanying him reached Washington, on their return from the imposing ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Cemetery on the battle-field of Antietam, at 1 o'clock this morning.

YELLOW FEVER IN TH

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Albany, N. Y., Wednesday, July 31.

Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Alvord moved to amend the rules so that the Convention shall meet at 7:30 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Graham moved to amend by striking out the word "seven" and inserting "eight."

Mr. Alvord's motion was lost.

Mr. Graham's motion was carried.

Mr. Alvord moved to amend by striking out the word "seven" and inserting "nine."

Mr. Graham moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Alvord called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Graham's motion was carried—yeas 67, nays 56.

Mr. Alvord moved to amend by striking out the word "seven" and inserting "eight

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal cash prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

MILWAUKEE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned, are authorized by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to invite the attention of capitalists to the advantages that may be derived from an investment of capital in the construction of public water-works in said City.

Milwaukee has an estimated population of 60,000 persons, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and business. The City is without a rival, and must long remain the centre of an extensive railway system; is the largest primary wheat market in the world, and in its lake commerce the interior trade already being in part, is likely to be excelled in the future by no other Western metropolis.

In the opinion of the Council, the advantages afforded by the construction of a complete system of water-works at this time are such, that it is expedient to undertake that enterprise will insure a large and permanent, and steadily increasing remunerations.

The City is located upon the shore of Lake Michigan, and hence an inexhaustible supply of pure water may always be obtained comparatively without labor, expense, and it is proposed to offer to responsible parties an eligible site for a reservoir, and to secure such legislation and other facilities as may be necessary to the success of the undertaking. Parties desiring to negotiate are invited to visit the city, or to address the undersigned.

JAMES S. BUCK,
JOSEPH PORTE,
O. ELLIS,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
TIMOTHY O'BRIEN.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

Nos. 8 and 9 Rue Scribe,

Paris.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on American issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Correspondents:

MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO., No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS, No. 61 State-st., Boston.

THE HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, (LIMITED,)

SOUTHWARK-ST., BOROUGH, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OPENING OF BUILDING.

Two Halls will be completed early next month in time for the ensuing hop season.

The Directors are prepared to receive applications for the remaining stands in the exchange, offices, showrooms and cellarage.

Full particulars may be obtained at the offices of the Company, Southwark-st., Borough, London, England. By order of the Board,

HERBERT B. DUKE, Secretary.

4 COURT, 1867.

ILLINOIS SECURITIES WANTED.

Scott County.
Brown County.
Hancock County.
Mercer County.
Menard County.
Rock Island County.
Henry County.
McDonough County.
Pittsfield County.
Quincy Bonds.

Highest cash prices and extra allowance attached, (interest is settled at market rates. All county or municipal obligations in demand, issued in Illinois, wanted by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

WISCONSIN BONDS.

Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Crosse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent,
Milwaukee (unadjusted) and School 7,
Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R.,
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 12 M., to vote upon the question of guaranteeing the bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 20th inst., until October 9, 1867.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, as follows: Nos. 451, 455, 465, 525, 529, 577, 581, 587, 589, 725, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747 and 749, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

J. H. MEYER, No. 31 Nassau-st.

No. 94 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the purposes of the Company, and to transact any other business.

By Order of the Directors,

P. W. GRPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room 7, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUANT to the By-laws, a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 2 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMPANY WILL be opened on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., and will remain open until they shall be closed by the Trustees for such time as they may deem necessary for the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the new corporation.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and for Inspectors of Election of the NORTH SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Manhasset Valley, Long Island, on MONDAY, 7th October, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M., by order of the Board.

ISAAC SHERWOOD, Secretary.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The creditors of the above Company who desire to receive their dividends in lieu of the amounts of their respective claims are invited to call at the office of the Company, No. 39 Liberty-st., where further information will be given.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-FOUNDLAND Telegraph Co.—Union Express stocks bought and sold on commission by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES!

ALL CLASSES OF BONDS BOUGHT AT

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Sept. 19—6 P. M.

	Buying	Selling
Registered '81		
Coupon, 1881		
5-20's, 1862		
5-20's, 1864		
5-20's, 1865, old		
5-20's, 1865, new		
5-20's, 1867		
10-40's		
7.30's, 1st series		
7.30's, 2d series		
7.30's, 3d series		
U. S. Notes		
Gold		

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Certificates ready for delivery without delay.

GOLD for Custom-House purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

A loc. receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

SEPT. 18, 1867.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $9 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 DIFFERENCE.

ON EACH $1,000.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held, pursuant to the charter of said Company, on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of the property and franchises of said Company with said Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, Sept. 16, 1867.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, MATURING Oct. 1, 1867, on the bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad will be paid at maturity on presentation of the coupons at the Continental National Bank, New-York City.

G. WELCH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, Sept. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Eight Cents per share, payable at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 12 Broadway, New-York City, on and after the 1st day of October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and reopened on the 2d of October.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL H. BELCHER, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYSDE L. JONES, No. 187 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 33S BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CORKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 31-st. and 3d-av.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.

Deposits from $1 to $4,500 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

Money invested on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, N. Y.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

HARRISSON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 SO-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Interest commences OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,113,144 16.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 18th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

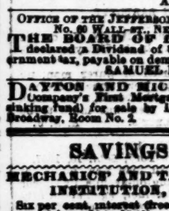
R. H. MACLAY, President.
C. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 735 BROADWAY—THE HIGHEST cash price paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, laces, and all valuable personal property; or money loaned on the same.

J. S. COHEN, No. 735 Broadway.

MACHINERY.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, space, safety, durability, cleanliness, and simplicity of machinery and portable engines, and small propeller steamers, always on hand. Lowest prices for engines by the set or piece of stationary engines; 3 to 100 horse power. Also, 20-horse power, 40-ton, 60-ton, 80-ton, and 100-horse power locomotives, of any gauge, and boilers in proportion. Also, boilers, steam engines, heating apparatus, and machinery for stores, ships, coal mines, &c. Orders filled promptly.

ROOT'S STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
24 & 26 corner 25th-st., New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—Combining the maximum of effective duty, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and space. They are widely and favorably known, over three hundred having been sold in the last two years. Send for circular. Five circulars sent on application. Address

N. C. BRADLEY & CO.,
No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 29th-st., near Madison-av.—The Chapel thus called in memorial of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY next, the 22d inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of New-York.

PERSONAL.

IF A GENTLEMAN WITH THE EFFEMINATE appearance of a woman, who met a lady on the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-st. on the 14th inst., who did not speak to her, but followed her to the door, will call at No. 1 Fourteenth-st. he will hear of something to his advantage. Any communication may be had. Address STRAY.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & SON,
No. 10 Bowery, New-York,
CORNER OF CHATHAM-ST.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(PATENT)—BETTER than ever. Warranted. Sold at wholesale and retail. 50 VARIOUS STYLES. Prices from $3 to $50. Call and see them at 50 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS TO SUIT

BOARDING AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH KITchen attached, in a private family, by a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, &c., BOX 4,

BOARD OFFERED—AT 47 WEST FAIRTH-ST., occupied by two gentlemen and wife, with board; rooms can be furnished if desired. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family, south of Fourteenth-st. Address, stating terms, BOX 4,

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 44 WEST 27TH-ST. will accommodate a gentleman and wife with two gentlemen with furnished rooms and first-class board. Servants and cooking, hot baths. References required.

NO. 38 EAST TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Fourth-av.—Handsome suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor on first floor; first-class board; private table if required. Terms moderate.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, CONsisting six rooms, to let with board, on 15th-st., near Fifth-av., also a parlor floor and single rooms for gentlemen, at No. 15 University-place. References required.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH SIDE.—A delightfully located suite of rooms, 2 large parlors, two bedrooms, and dressing room, to let, unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife; or furnished, to gentlemen; possession immediately. Call at No. 113 West 4th-st.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, to rent, with first-class board, where every effort will be made to render home comforts; references exchanged. No accommodations will please at No. 61 West 38th-st. References exchanged.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Union Hotel, 45-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

A. D. ROBINSON.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET TO a gentleman, a well-furnished, pleasant room, with closet, hot and cold water, gas, furnace and privilege of bath; breakfast if desired; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 203 West 37th-st.

TO LET—IN ONE OF TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 2 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.; terms moderate. Apply in the evening.

TO LET—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on second floor, No. 124 8th-st., a few doors from Broadway; gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; reference required.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 2 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS TO let, without board, or with private table; also single rooms for gentlemen, at No. 15 University-place; references required.

NO. 76 6TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—Rooms, personal furnished rooms en suite or single, with or without board; also a basement for a physician; terms moderate.

NO. 145 EAST 31ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Rooms, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; house and location first class.

NO. 225 EAST 30TH-ST.—PARTIES OF gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 225 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.; the house is pleasant and location good. References exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., near Madison Park.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, with first-class board, at the first-class house.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; one floor of five rooms, including a parlor 15 by 22, elegantly frescoed and furnished, at No. 49 East 11th-st.; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS AND TWO single rooms to let, with board, at No. 10 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

A NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND STORY room to let, to one or two gentlemen; also a ball bedroom; house has all the modern improvements; family private. Inquire at No. 60 Varick-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD TO BE HAD—5 minutes by City cars from Jersey City ferry. Address S. C., Bergen, N. J.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class board, at No. 40 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Those desiring a quiet home-comforting may address A. B., Box 76 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—WILL BE let to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. Apply at 64, third floor front, near Lexington-av.

NO. 141 (OLD NO. 23) WEST 41ST-ST.—A suite of handsome rooms, 20 feet deep, to let, with private table or private board; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, single and en suite, on third and fourth floors, front.

NO. 26 6TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH-AV. and University-place, second floor front or separately, with full or partial board; also a few single rooms; board reasonable.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS from Broadway.—To let to 2 gentlemen, a nicely furnished room in a private house.

AT NO. 56 NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and University-place, rooms en suite or single; references exchanged.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH-ST., SECOND DOOR east of 4th-av., to let with board, room on the second floor; desirable; references exchanged.

NO. 225 EAST 30TH-ST.—PARTIES OF gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 225 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.; the house is pleasant and location good. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, with or without board, at small family, No. 111 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

A FIRST-CLASS SUIT OF ROOMS, A first floor with splendid bedroom and separate table; other rooms on second floor. No. 3 University-place.

NO. 129 WEST 36TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., comfortable rooms to let, with board.

ELEGANT ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD (1st No. 104 East 17th-st, near Union-square.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 74 CLARK-ST.—Rooms en suite or single; reference required.

DRY GOODS

GRAND OPENING

AT

R. H. MACY'S,

FALL GOODS,

ALL THIS WEEK.

5,000 AUCTION BLANKETS,
10,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS AND ALPACAS, and
12,000 YARDS DELAINES, CLOTHS, &c.,

BIG LOTS MERCHANTS' PRICES.

WE ARE SELLING A FINE ALL-WOOL DELAINE AT 25 CENTS, WORTH 37½ CENTS.
Blankets and Flannels at Jobbers' Prices.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
AND FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 2.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Infants' Merinoette, Velvets, Cloths, and White Cloth Sacks, Shawls, Cashmere Tunics, Dresses, Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Trimmings, &c.

Slips, Aprons, White Skirts, Hose, Shoes, Gloves, Caps, Bonnets, &c.

AT 241 FULTON-ST.,
No. 237 Broadway, Fulton Ferry.

A CARD.—WE BEG TO CALL SPECIAL ATtention to our immense and most elegant stock of MOURNING GOODS, for the present season, which we have just received direct from the manufacturers in Europe, and which we are prepared to offer to the trade and to retail purchasers at such prices as will be found to be unprecedented in the history of the dry goods business, many lots even much below the cost of importation. Our stock comprises Black Alpacas, Parisienne Cloths, Cloths from all the best manufacturers, Crapes, Crape Veils, Crape Trimmings, Bonnet Crapes, Crape Shawls, Crape Collars, Crape Cuffs, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Balmorals, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Crinolines, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Shirtings, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Table Cloths, Damasks, Crashes, Diapers, Embroideries, Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Trimmings, Buttons, Braids, Cords, Tassels, Fringes, Gimps, Dress Trimmings, Hamburgs, Quilling, Ruffling

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ROTTERDAM—THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMSHIP

"AMSTERDAM,"

Capt. H. HUYLER, will leave pier foot of FIFTH-ST., HOBOKEN, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30.

For freight or passage apply to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVRE—LA NORMANDIE.

The new and splendid steamship

LA BRETAGNE,

Capt. LAMBERT, will sail for the above port from pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30.

For freight or passage apply to

DELMONICO & CO., No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American mail steamship

ALPHA,

Capt. ——, will sail for the above ports from pier foot of Canal-st., at noon on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Passage money to Nassau, $40 gold.

Passage to Havana, $60 gold.

For freight or passage apply to

E. COZIER, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LIFE SAVING SAFE COMPANY.

The NORTON LIFE SAVING SAFE COMPANY, of New-York and Paris, the New-York and Montreal Steamboat Company's steamer ST. LAWRENCE, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M., from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to

J. H. DYER, Secretary, No. 41 Wall-st.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE FOR HAVRE.

The splendid new and fast steamship

CHARLES LEBEAU,

Capt. ——, will sail for the above port from pier foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30.

For freight or passage apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American mail steamship

ALPHA,

Capt. ——, will sail for the above ports from pier foot of Canal-st., at noon on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Passage money to Nassau, $40 gold.

Passage to Havana, $60 gold.

For freight or passage apply to

E. COZIER, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND HAVANA.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMER FOR ST. THOMAS, CURAÇOA, LA GUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, LA GUAIRA AND SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TREADWAY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M., from pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

Also, the Hamburg steamer Capt. ——, will sail on the above ports on SATURDAY, Dec. 21.

For freight or passage apply to

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 1 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American mail steamship

ALPHA,

Capt. ——, will sail for the above ports from pier foot of Canal-st., at noon on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Passage money to Nassau, $40 gold.

Passage to Havana, $60 gold.

For freight or passage apply to

E. COZIER, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LIFE SAVING SAFE COMPANY.

The NORTON LIFE SAVING SAFE COMPANY, owners of the NORTON LIFE SAVING SAFE, on the steamer ST. LAWRENCE, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M., from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to

J. H. DYER, Secretary, No. 41 Wall-st.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE TO HAVRE AND PARIS.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's new and first-class clipper steamships CHARLES LE FEBVRE, Capt. ——, and FULTON, Capt. ——, will sail as follows:

ARAGO ..... H. A. Crabtree ..... Saturday, Dec. 14
FULTON ..... H. A. Crabtree ..... Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO ..... H. A. Crabtree ..... Saturday, Dec. 28
FULTON ..... C. H. Townsend ..... Saturday, Jan. 4

SECOND CLASS.

Cabin ..... $100 | Steerage $30

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN VAN ANDEN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE

Have removed to No. 11 and 13 Howard-st., near Broadway.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMSHIP

CITY OF BALTIMORE,

Capt. ——, will leave pier foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage reduced to $20 gold.

Steerage passage reduced to $10 gold.

Meals and berth included.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class screw steamship

CITY OF MEMPHIS,

Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave pier foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 gold.

Steerage passage, $30 gold.

Meals and berth included.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 46 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE OLD AND WELL-KNOWN STEAMER

CITY OF SAVANNAH,

Capt. ——, will leave pier foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 gold.

Steerage passage, $30 gold.

Meals and berth included.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 46 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER

CITY OF ATLANTA,

Capt. ——, will leave pier foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 gold.

Steerage passage, $30 gold.

Meals and berth included.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 46 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY

BLACK STAR LINE.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.

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Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, April 24, at 3 P. M.

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Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, March 2, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, March 9, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, March 16, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, March 30, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, April 6, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, April 13, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, April 20, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, April 27, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, May 4, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, May 11, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, May 18, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, June 1, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, June 8, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, June 15, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, June 29, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, July 6, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, July 27, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.

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Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. ——, leaves THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 P. M

OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

WHAT THE NEW DETAILS ARE LIKE.

The Rage for Brown, "Bronze Brown, Bismarck Brown, "Fire" Brown, and the Whole Family of Browns—Short Dresses, and No Crinoline.

We regret to chronicle the fact, but so it is, Opening Day has lost its significance in New-York City. Most of the leading houses in millinery and fancy goods confine their announcements of changes for the season to their personal friends and customers; and the few that still adhere to the old practice suit their convenience as to time, and yield simply to the force of habit in inviting the public to their semi-annual display.

There was a time, as the story-books say, when Opening Day was a charming sort of millinery *fête* or festival, when ladies rode in their carriages from one famous house to another; when other ladies, not possessed of carriages, donned their best, took a delighted survey of the glories spread out for inspection, and ended by making a careful purchase of at least one new bonnet.

In those days milliners made great preparations for the "Opening;" the show-rooms were newly decorated for the occasion, flowers, wreaths and veils were arranged as a festal drapery, and the *modistes* themselves, often handsome and graceful women, wore elegant toilettes, and glided about among their pretty fancies and inventions proud of the effect they had produced.

All that is over now, however; fashionable women care nothing for Opening Day; country milliners have laid in their stocks weeks before, and the melancholy exhibition is given over to "ce ty" milliners, so-called, poor young girls, who work at home, who cannot afford to buy pattern bonnets, and who try in their hurried glimpses of some "Madame's" treasures, to obtain ideas which will please their patrons.

THE NEW BONNETS.

We have intimated that the millinery announcements are now assumodic instead of general, and extend over an indefinite length of time. A few were made yesterday, among them that of the well-known artiste, Mrs. J. R. DAVIDSON, of University-place; E. MATHERS & Co., Broadway; J. H. OWENS, Division-street, and Mme. FERRERO, who is well remembered, and whom many ladies will be glad to know has resumed her former business, though not in her former location.

Other houses open to-day, and still more have deferred it, and wisely, till next week, for it is quite too early, and too warm as yet to interest any but dealers and dressmakers in velvet and fur; and most of the ladies who are destined to be profitable patrons of our great dry-goods and millinery houses, are still away, enjoying the mountain air, the rush and roar of waters at Niagara, or the croquet grounds and early Autumn fruits of their own attractive country-homes.

Of the new bonnets, so much as is known of them as yet, there is little of novelty to record. The crown of last season is unattended by any cape, and has permanently adopted the narrow brim, which, raised in front, somewhat in the shape of a diadem, was also introduced among the newest styles last Spring.

Something newer than this may be expected later, when genuine Fall importations arrive from Paris, and when fashionable New-York has shaken off the dust from the highways and byways, and is once more "at home."

In fact, we have already seen styles altogether more novel and distinctive, which are sure to win the admiration of ladies of unique taste.

One of these has been received by Mme. DEMOREST, who will shortly open to the public a new French millinery department in her up-town house, corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway.

The shape is that of a *toque* with ears cut in at the side, and an elevated, somewhat projecting brim, heightened by the stylish arrangement of the trimming, which consists of an aigrette, fastened with a fan-shaped diamond ornament. The material was white satin, mounted with white velvet, enriched with lace.

Another bonnet in the same style was made in scarlet velvet, mounted with white satin, the brim festooned with pearls. The "Ambassadress" is the same given to this design.

A charming bonnet in "Bismarck" satin attracted attention. The crown was laid in plaits, the back ornamented by a scarf of black lace, tied over the narrow satin strings in front. The diadem was covered in front with velvet and shaded by a rich cluster of grapes and autumn leaves.

A very distinguished bonnet received from Mme. NATALIE TILMAN, of Ninth-street, who is still in Paris, probably gives an indication of an exclusive style for the coming season. The quaint crown is partly surrounded by a rather high, circular brim, set up, and thrown somewhat back from the face, in the style of the "Princesse of Arragon," who has had her name given to this peculiar and stately chapeau.

Among the early Fall styles displayed at this establishment are *toquets* of straw, ornamented with a simple plait of velvet, studded with daisies.

We noticed also a *toquet*, very much the rage now among elegant women, which is made of black satin, mounted with velvet, and trimmed with a black lace scarf, fastened with a gold bee, the ends floating at the back.

An effective bonnet was of black straw, the trimming scarlet, velvet ribbon carelessly twisted around the crown, with loops, and ends falling at the back. The velvet ribbon was made still more striking by being studded at distans intervals with white daisies.

The head-dresses and flower garnitures received here are quite new, and indicate that floral wreaths, bunches, garlands and cordons will be the fashionable trimmings for ball dresses during the coming season.

BRONZE BONNETS.

The popular rage has altogether set, thus far, in the direction of the "bronze" brown, the "Bismarck" brown, the "golden" brown, or whatever other name serves to indicate the mahogany tint which has all at once acquired such notoriety.

"Bronze," straw bonnets and round hats have, ere now, commenced flooding the villages and towns all over the country, and they will be seized with great avidity as a new fashion, until it is found out that the color is "dreadfully" unbecoming, that the "bronze" comes off on the face and fingers, and leaves, after a short time and a little exposure, only a very shabby brown bonnet.

It is quite impossible, however, to prevent people generally from being caught by glister, and so the bronze hats, and bonnets, the gold and bronze leaves, the bright metallic flowers, and the glistening beads and spangles, may be expected to have a run.

But, after all, the bronze brown is nothing to the new color candidate for popular favor, the "fire" brown, which literally darts out tongues of flame, and is disagreeably suggestive of the possible consequences of wearing gay bonnets and brilliant ornaments, after we have shuffled off this mortal coil.

How a woman would look in a bonnet of this "fire" colored material, ornamented with leaves and berries to match, it is impossible to conceive; it might be like an immense box of lucifer matches all taking fire at once, or like the top of Vesuvius just after an explosion, or a blast furnace in full operation on a dark night. She certainly would look like anything but a gentlewoman that a man would feel like making love to, and paying the bills of, for the rest of his natural life.

There are shades of brown, which the Autumn woods long years ago made beautiful, and which do not need fashionable recognition, but it is a sin to vulgarize them into tinsel, and gilt paper, and enamel, and a still greater sin for women to allow themselves to be made the show-cards of such desecration.

But it is time to extinguish this desultory talk about bonnets, a lower condition of the thermometer may make even "fire" more endurable, and in the meantime let us look about and see what more may prove of interest to lady readers of the Times in benighted regions, where "opening days" and millinery fantasies are scarcely known.

And first, what is there to be said about

STREET DRESSES.

Except that short dresses are in the ascendant for walking wear, and have taxed the ingenuity of the modistes in inventing new and pretty styles. The favorite designs are in two colors, or in two materials, both of the same color.

Gray, or brown velveteen, for example, is used as a band for a short skirt of the same color, but of different material, and also for the short sac or pilelot, which has no trimming except bronze or opal buttons. The upper edge of the band and the lower edge of the sac may be straight, or cut out in square box-ts—the latter style is the more general.

Costumes made of two colors consist of a short, gored skirt, with boddice, over a high dress, the skirt the length of an ordinary garment. The sac is of the same color and material as the upper skirt.

Beautiful costumes of this description have been imported this season, richly embroidered and neatly made for [illegible]

They are composed of black silk, with an underdress of blue, the elaborately embroidered, mounted in black silk and thus set. The price is from $190 to $300 each, which, of course puts them out of the reach of all but the very wealthy.

It is a question with many why we cannot have ready-made clothing in this country for ladies and children, as popular prices, as they do abroad; but the reason lies simply in the infinitely greater cost of labor here, and the enormous profit. Ten establishments, each doing ten times the amount of business, would be crowded into one such building. In Paris, as one of our merchants recently, while the cost of labor is about one-fifth what is paid here, and raw prices of material are enhanced by our system of heavy taxation.

Moreover, while wholesale prices have been reduced to a minimum, the profits of retail manufacturers and dealers are still kept up to the maximum. A fashionable dealer in fancy goods and articles of ladies' clothing does not think of making less than 100 per cent. profit, and very often obtains much more.

But to return, to short dresses, it is satisfactory to know that the Empress EUGENIE has adopted them, and that they are universally worn abroad—more generally than at any time since their first introduction.

A pretty costume, just completed for a young lady, consists of gold-colored silk, bound and trimmed with pipings of black; over-dress, short gored skirt, and square, low boddice of gray silk, speckled with black and gold, cut out in teeth upon the edges, and bound with gold-color,

Short walking dresses are fashionably made of gold-colored serge, that is to say the surface is gold, upon a black ground. They are trimmed with bands, or pipings of black taffetas.

There are also the standard wineys, and a new speckled poplin for short walking-dresses. These may be trimmed with rouleaux of satin, pipings of silk, or rows of alpaca braid.

A new and very fashionable trimming is to make pipings of silk, line them with cotton, and braid them together. They are clumsy, however, and the effect is not so good, as is obtained from a number of narrow, plain pipings, or cross-cut folds.

If crinoline is worn it must not be perceptible. The style of in and out door toilettes is exceedingly restricted; underskirts are gored quite plain, and no fulness of any kind allowed.

The "Boulevard" is an entirely new and excellent skirt for Fall and Winter wear; it is all pure wool, and made over a form, like soft hats. It can be cleaned off readily, is soft, flexible, and manufactured in fine neutral tints, handsomely embroidered or trimmed with alpaca; it is destined to achieve a great success.

TOILETS OF CEREMONY.

The trains for these cannot be made too long; but a new effect is to cut them off square at the back—a style novel and imposing, and which saves the "hooping" and curling under which sometimes occurs with very long trains.

Very distinguished toilettes are gored plain at the sides and in front, but gathered in, large, full, and close at the back, the two hind breadths not being gored at all. The corsage is either made very low and the sleeves short, or cut square, an open lace chemisette added, and long, straight hanging sleeves added to close ones of lace, or of the material.

A very handsome dress is made of green satin in this style. The body is low and square, the coat sleeves cut open, and the edges bordered with white guipure insertion. The boddice is fastened in front with emerald buttons, and the sleeves united by straps of green satin covered with guipure, over a narrow length with puffing of white satin. The ends of the straps are finished with buttons matching those upon the body. An open chemisette of rich guipure is worn with this dress, and long hanging sleeves are added, lined and edged with white satin. Instead of a belt, a sash is worn, tied in an immense bow at the back.

Another very rich dress of Bismarck poult de soie is made in this style, only instead of guipure, narrow cross-cut folds of white satin are used for trimming, interjected by rows of very narrow, thick black *galon*, dotted with jet.

It is magnificent robes of embroidered silk or satin which claim the first place this season, however, upon the list of grand toilettes. Some of these, imported by A. T. STEWART, and selected as the gems from the Paris Exposition, cost as high as $350 each.

Next to these, perhaps still more beautiful and effective, are the embroidered satins, wrought in delicate yet vivid designs, with gold or silver leaves upon white and black grounds, and in gold or silver sheen upon colored grounds.

White satin robes for bridal dresses are of course an exception; they are richly embroidered in white silk and silver.

The cost of embroidered satin is from $18 to $20 per yard.

Next to these come the superb brocades upon black grounds, some containing fifteen to twenty colors, and in design and execution equal to hand embroidery.

Black grounds, embroidered in colors, is the most desirable style of the season.

There are several new fabrics in silk imported this Fall—new, at least in this country—one is *drap de la Reine*, or "cloth of the Queen;" another "Holland" satin, a beautiful and durable material—satin upon one side and silk upon the other, and which can be worn upon either, and the third, "Antwerp" silk, a cathedral fabric, beside which the best Lyons silks sink into insignificance. It is said that it will wear forever, and it ought, for it is twenty-five dollars per yard. It can only be obtained at STEWART'S. It should be stated that it is a yard and a half wide.

BALL COSTUMES.

The most fashionable ball costumes are made of delicate silk or satin, in white, mauve, blue, gold color or *chou* (cabbage) green, covered with tulle or gauze, plain or dotted with gold and silver. These transparent over-dresses may be made in a tunic form and ornamented with complete garniture of flowers or with trains, which are tied up at the back with wide silk scarfs, or caught up from the sides with bows of ribbon or bunches of flowers. In the latter case the under-dress is exposed and is trimmed upon the seams, or in stripes, with cord, with lace, or *passementerie* of gold or silver.

The bodies to ball-dresses are very low and round, the sleeves short and generally composed of a puff of lace, or a simple band of the silk.

Wide sashes tied at the back are worn in place of belts.

The new necklaces imported by SPENCER & Co. for full dress toilettes are unique, and very appropriate to the present styles of low corsage.

Some of them consist of ten to fifteen gold chains, arranged in a series to fall each one a little below the other. Others consist of three to five strands of gold beads, sliding on chains, and still others of chains, with an Egyptian pendant attached, formed of a sphynx head, cut in topaz, and surrounded with Egyptian emblems in dead gold.

"PERTON" JACKETS.

These jackets will be an much a feature of the Fall and Winter as they have been during the Summer at the seaside, and at the watering places. They are gay little affairs, in black, blue, or scarlet cloth, embroidered in colors, and have coat sleeves, with square cuffs, and a scapulary adorning the left breast.

They are especially in favor for croquet and day morning wear at country houses.

The rage for colored embroidery has communicated to the region of cloaks and garments for street wear. The embroidery is executed in varied colors, or in all shades of one color; gulls, sea anchors, or purple, amber or red, and is frequently mixed with fine jet or small beads, the color of the embroidery. The work is beautifully done, and the garments very expensive, but they are not effective in the street. Colors upon black almost never are—they look common, and soon acquire a dingy appearance.

New silk polonets are mantle-shaped in front, and have a small hood at the back; the hood is generally lined with a color, and the trimming consists of a very narrow frill quilling of satin or satin ribbon of the same shade. This is less expensive and more elegant than stamped embroidery.

Round cloaks and double talmas have been revived, the former principally for opera, the latter for street wear.

Opera cloaks are very gay; many are richly elegantly embroidered upon white or scarlet cashmir, of made of cashmere goat's cloth, a new, warm, yet light material, striped in blue or red upon white.

The very newest street garment in the [illegible]

THE YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.

Meeting of the Academy of Medicine—Aid for the Sufferers—Recommendations of the Academy—Public Meeting Appeal.

The Academy of Medicine met last evening at the New-York University, for the purpose of taking measures for aiding the sufferers by the yellow fever at the South. Dr. A. C. POST, the President, was in the chair. The Secretary read the following:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1867.

SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee appointed at a special meeting of the Academy of Medicine, held on the 17th inst., to treat means for relief afforded to the wants of the sufferers from yellow fever, it was resolved, That, in the judgment of this Committee, it is desirable that the Academy should take some steps to aid the sufferers from yellow fever in the Southern cities should be taken [illegible] special consideration by the New-York Academy of Medicine, the Kings County Medical Society, and all similar associations; and, if necessary, as hundreds who are now [illegible] are charitably relief daily become victims of this terrible scourge, prompt action is necessary.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN BROWNE, Secretary.

A. C. POST, M. D., President of the New-York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. FRANK HASTINGS presented the following preamble and Resolutions:

Our experience as medical men has taught us that in periods of fearful epidemic the poor are the principal sufferers; and that with them the great need is for general health and cleanliness. Our duties, however, do not extend to nor limited to the sick alone, but extends also to their families. At such times nearly all the usual sources of supply are cut off by the suspension of trade, and the consequent [illegible] poverty, destitution and mental depression, quite as much as of atmospheric poison. This is a terrible calamity at best and if destitution is to be [illegible] by the present epidemic, the most fearful consequences will follow. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Academy sends its greeting of sympathy and cheer to our professional brethren of the fever-stricken South; that it recognizes with admiration their heroic devotion and self-sacrifice to the profession and humanity; that in the swelling list of those who have not feared to die, and in the unfaltering ranks of those who live to labor in this good cause, the profession and the world are again called to witness that the true physician braves peril and gives his life whenever necessary in ministering to the sick.

Resolved, That we hasten to respond to their call for all personal and material aid needed for the most complete medical care of the sick.

The Academy then adjourned.

The following letter from the Executive Committee of the physicians of New-York and vicinity, who have the matter of the relief of the Southern yellow fever sufferers in charge, has been furnished for publication:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1867.

The Executive Committee, appointed at the meeting of physicians recently held to devise means for the relief of sufferers from yellow fever in Southern towns and cities, have reason to believe that the exigencies of the case are not fully understood or generally appreciated. Telegraphic reports only give the general state of the case. No account is made of those already sick, or of the number attacked by the fever daily. From the data supplied by the newspaper accounts, it is, therefore, almost impossible to form a just idea of the ravages of the pestilence, or of the necessity that exists in infected places for such assistance as money, liberally contributed and judiciously used, alone can secure to those who are suffering from the epidemic.

Skilled and experienced nurses are said to be plenty, but they cannot be had in sufficient numbers without money, and as the number of sick increases the demand becomes greater, and prices advance. The sum of $10,000, contributed in behalf of Galveston, and other towns of Texas, is already spent. The charitable resources of most of the infected towns are exhausted, and nearly all places in which the epidemic has made its appearance are asking aid from those not likely to be scourged by the pestilence. In addition to New-Orleans, Pensacola and Galveston, a message comes to us to-day from Houston, Hempstead, Huntsville and other towns in the interior of Texas, asking for physicians, nurses and money.

In Houston there are now more than 1,000 persons sick of yellow fever. In New-Orleans new cases occur at the rate of over 300 daily. Of these about 28 per cent. die. Those who convalesce require the most constant and untiring attention during a period varying from ten to twenty days. There are now in New-Orleans alone from 4,000 to 5,000 yellow fever patients, who receive such care as only nurses of tact and experienced training can give. This number is not diminished by the number of deaths, but rather increases with the lapse of time, for while from sixty to seventy die every twenty-four hours, about 200 become sick. And it cannot be expected that anything save the want of material or the appearance of frost will suffice to stay the progress of the disease.

With full faith in the hitherto boundless generosity of the American people, who only need the assurance of a worthy object to arouse their sympathies, and who give habitually until the necessity for giving ceases, the Committee submit this appeal.

Pecuniary aid to the amount of $2,000 a day will not meet the wants of the New-Orleans Howard Association alone. Contributions sent to STURGIS, TAPPAN & Co., No. 20 Broadway, may be used in New-Orleans within twenty-four hours, and the Committee recommend them as a proper channel through which to transmit money to be devoted to this purpose, for whatever point in the South the money may be intended.

Committee—Frank H. Hamilton, A. Nelson Bell, Fessenden N. Otis, Theodore Walser, Theodore Gallard, Thomas and Elisha Harris.

DONATIONS.

Messrs. NORTON, SLAUGHTER & Co. acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

Hall & Co	$50 00
A. B. Baxter	25 00
Cash	2 00
	77 50
Previously acknowledged	3,650 00
Total	$3,727 50

An Expensive Capture.

The following bill was lately presented to the Kings County Board of Supervisors by a detective officer named JOSEPH SERAGUS, who was sent out to find Kennedy to arrest one ANSON MEEKER, who is alleged to have stolen $1,800.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1867.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County to Joseph Dr.

Expenses incurred in the conveyance of Anson Meeker (a fugitive from justice) from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York, on requisition of Gov. Fenton, dated [illegible]	
Amount of Sheriff Segerdus to and from New-York	$100 00
Expenses of conveying prisoner to Williamsburgh	14 00
Expenses to obtain Governor's warrant	20 00
Expenses of [illegible]	10 00
Expenses of [illegible]	100 00
Expenses of [illegible]	100 00
Expenses of [illegible]	100